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Earnings and Hours in April 1962

In April 1962, the Ministry of Labour carried out its usual half-yearly enquiry into the weekly earnings and working hours of manual workers in the manufacturing industries and a number of other industries and services in the United Kingdom.* Returns were furnished by 57,000 establishments employing nearly 7 million manual workers, about 70 per cent. of all manual workers employed in the industries covered. Administrative, technical and clerical workers, and salaried persons generally, were excluded from the returns. The information related to persons at work during the whole or part of the second pay-week in April 1962. Where an establishment was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, particulars of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted. Earnings were defined as total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to National Insurance Schemes. Separate information was given about part-time workers, i.e., those ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week.

Weekly Earnings in April 1962

The following Table summarises, by industry group, average weekly earnings in April 1962 in the industries covered. The average earnings for each group have been calculated by weighting the averages in each individual industry by the estimated total numbers of manual workers employed in those industries in April 1962. This eliminates the effect of any disparities in the coverage of different industries.

Average earnings in individual industries are given in the Table on pages 300 and 301. All earnings figures in this article are general averages covering all classes of manual workers, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations; they represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or by other methods of payment by results; they also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost

during the specified week. Also included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, e.g., those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the

Average Weekly Earnings in the second pay-week in April 1962

Industry Group	Me (21 ye	ears	Yout and B				(18 yea over)†	rs	Gir (und	
	over		21 yes		Full-t	ime	Part-t	ime	18 ye	ars)
Food, drink and tobacco	s. 297	d. 4	s. 146	d. 5	s. 151	d. 5	s. 78	d. 10	s. 105	
Chemicals and allied in-	224	•	150	4	150	•	-	(2153)	100	-
dustries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical	324 331	9	158 156	4	152 159	9 2	77 80	11 4	102 107	33
goods Shipbuilding and marine	323	7	132	2	166	1	86	6	105	7
Vehicles	314 372	06	136 145	0	147 187	6	71 83	3	112	1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	314 282	5 2	143 145	1 4	152 153	5 10	81 80	0 7	101 113	84
Leather, leather goods and fur	278 278	3 0	143 140	8	148 152	9 2	83 88	9 2	98 101	11 8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	317 297	6	165 135	6	151	4	81 86	10	103	1 5
Paper, printing and publishing	364	0	145	4	165	6	84	7	102	2
Other manufacturing in- dustries	318	6	153	3	152	3	80	9	107	3
All manufacturing in- dustries	323	10	142	3	157	1	82	7	105	1
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	295	3	172	4	156	8	1		100	7
Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication (except rail- ways, London Trans-	313 297	1 3	145 156	6 7	142 160	8	65 76	10 6	93	7
port and British Road Services)	298	3	164	3	215	7	74	6	‡	
vices§	269 236	1 9	112 142	4 7	137 159	6	72 67	2 9	92 97	11 4
All the above, including manufacturing industries	312	10	141	3	157	2	81	0	104	6

^{* † ‡ § ||} See footnotes on next page

^{*} Information regarding hospital employees, which has been obtained only since April 1961, is shown in the industry Tables on pages 300 to 303, but in order to maintain comparability with previous enquiries the details for these workers have not been included in the summary Tables and text of this article.

current bonus is not known the amount paid for the previous bonus period has been used for the calculation. In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

Weekly Hours worked in April 1962

The average hours worked in individual industries are set out in the Table on pages 302 and 303. The Table below shows, by industry group, the averages in the industries covered calculated by the same method as the figures of group earnings The figures relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

The detailed figures in the Table on pages 302 and 303 show that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men ranged between 45 and 50, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 42 and 46, those worked by full-time women were mostly between 38 and 43, whilst those worked by girls were mostly between 39 and 42; those worked by part-time women were mostly between 20 and 23.

Average Hours worked in the second pay-week in April 1962

Industry Group	Men (21 years	Youths and Boys	Women ((18 years over)†	Girls (under
The state of the s	and over)*	(under 21 years)	Full-time	Part-time	18 years)
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied in-	48.2	44.3	40.3	21.6	41.2
dustries	46.9	42.5	40.1	21.6	40.4
Metal manufacture	45.6	41.9	39.4	21.4	40.3
Engineering and electrical	E STATE OF				
goods	47.0	42.9	40.2	21.6	40.6
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	46.8	42.5	39 - 1	22.4	-
Vehicles	45.6	41.8	40.2	21.4	40.7
Metal goods not elsewhere		"	10 2		40 /
specified	46.7	43.0	39.4	21.8	40.3
Textiles	46.2	43.2	39.2	21 · 4	40.6
Leather, leather goods	45.9	43-1	38.6	23.4	40.4
Clothing and footwear	43.9	41.6	38.4	23.4	40.1
Bricks, pottery, glass,	43 2	71 0	50 4	23 4	40.0
cement, etc	48.9	43.6	39.0	22.1	40.0
Timber, furniture, etc	45.6	42.8	38.6	21.8	40.2
Paper, printing and pub-	46.4	42.8	39.9	21.5	40.5
Other manufacturing in-	40.4	42.8	39.9	21.3	40.7
dustries	47-4	43.7	39.9	22.3	40.5
All manufacturing in-					
dustries	46.6	42.8	39 · 4	21.9	40.4
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	50.1	45.0	40.2	İ	+
Construction	49.4	45.6	39.0	18.1	39.9
Gas, electricity and water	48.4	44.1	38.6	20.0	İ
Transport and communi-					
cation (except rail- ways, London Trans-					
port and British Road					
Services)	49.7	45.7	43.8	20.5	İ
Certain miscellaneous ser-			15 0	20 5	*
vices§	46.1	43.6	40.2	22.2	40.7
Public administration	44.6	42.4	40.2	18.9	41.4
All the above, including					
manufacturing indus-	A THE REAL PROPERTY.				
tries	47.3	43.5	39.6	21.7	40.4

^{*} Men ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 300 to 303, the number shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 106s. 6d. and the hours worked averaged 18·9.

† Women ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed as part-time workers.

The following Table shows, by industry group, the average hourly earnings computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 302

Average Hourly Earnings in the second pay-week in April 1962

Industry Group	Men (21 years	Youths and Boys	Women and	(18 years over)†	Girls (under
	and over)*	(under 21 years)	Full-time	Part-time	18 years)
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied in-	d. 74·0	d. 39·7	d. 45·1	d. 43·8	d. 30·8
dustries Metal manufacture	82·9 87·3	44·7 44·8	45·7 48·5	43·3 45·0	30·4 31·9
Engineering and electrical goods	82.6	37.0	49.6	48 · 1	31.2
engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere	80·5 98·0	38·4 41·6	45·3 55·8	38·2 46·6	33.0
specified	80·8 73·3	39·9 40·4	46·4 47·1	44·6 45·2	30·3 33·5
and fur	72·7 77·2	40·0 40·4	46·2 47·6	42·9 45·2	29·6 30·5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	77·9 78·3	45·6 38·0	46·6 52·2	44·4 47·3	30·8 29·7
lishing	94 · 1	40.7	49.8	47.2	30 · 1
dustries	80.6	42.1	45.8	43.5	31.8
All manufacturing in- dustries	83 · 4	39.9	47.8	45.3	31.2
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	70·7 76·1 73·7	46·0 38·3 42·6	46·8 43·9 49·9	43·6 45·9	28·1 ‡
port and British Road Services)	72.0	43 · 1	59 · 1	43.6	‡
vices §	70·0 63·7	30·9 40·4	41·0 47·5	39·0 43·0	27·4 28·2
All the above, including manufacturing industries	79·4	39.0	47.6	44.8	31.0

Earnings and Hours in April 1962, compared with Earlier Years

The Table below shows the average weekly earnings in the industries covered by these enquiries at the time of each enquiry since April 1956.

Date		M	en		uths		Wor	men	Acres	Gi	irls
				Bo	bys	Full	time	Part-	-time		
1948 Stande Industrial Class		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	S.	d.	s.	d.
1956 April .		235	4	100	6	119	9	59	10	78	4
October .		237	11	102	4	123	3	61	4	81	4
1957 April .		241	6	105	Ö	126	Ö	62	4	83	11
October .		251	7	108	4	129	9	64	2	85	2
1958 April .		253	2	109	7	131	4	65	6	85	7
October .		256	8	112	0	134	1	66	5	86	9
1959 April .		262	11	114	0	137	1	67	8	87	4
October .		270	9	117	6	140	8	68	9	90	4
1958 Stande	ard			200							
Industrial Classi	fication							THE REAL PROPERTY.	ob Art San		
1959 October .	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	271	1	117	6	140	11	69	0	90	10
1960 April .		282	1	123	1	145	0	72	6	93	1
October .		290	8	130	0	148	4	74	10	96	10
1961 April .		301	4	135	9	152	7	78	1	99	11
October .		306	10	137	10	154	6	79	7	102	0
1962 April .		312	10	141	3	157	2	81	0	104	6

Percentage Increase in Average Weekly Earnings since April 1956

Date	Men	Youths and	Wor	men	Girls	All Workers¶
		Boys	Full-time	Part-time		WOIRCIS
10 mm 1 mm 1 mm 1 mm 1 mm 1 mm 1 mm 1 m	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1956 October	1	2	3	3	4	2
1957 April	3	4	5	4	7	3
October	7	8	8	7	9	7
1958 April	8	9	10	9	9	8
October	9	11	12	11	11	10
1959 April	12	13	14	13	11	12
October	15	17	17	15	15	16
1960 April	20	22	21	21	18	20
October	23	29	24	25	23	23
1961 April	28	35	27	30	27	28
October	30	37	29	33	30	30
1962 April	33	41	31	35	33	33

The average level of weekly earnings rose between April 1956 and April 1962 by 33 per cent. for all men covered by the enquiries and by 31 per cent. for all full-time women. During the half-year October 1961 to April 1962, the rise was just under 2 per cent. for men, about 13/4 per cent. for full-time women and nearly 2½ per cent. for juveniles.

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The changes in average weekly earnings over the period covered by the last Table represent the combined effect of a number of factors, including (a) increases in minimum, or standard, hourly or weekly rates of wages and in rates for overtime, week-end, etc., working; (b) changes in the number of hours actually worked per week and in the proportion of such hours paid for at overtime, week-end, night-shift, etc., rates; (c) extensions of systems of payment by results and increased output by workers so paid; and (d) changes in the relative numbers of workers employed in different industries. The changes in average hourly earnings given in a later Table also reflect most of these factors.

As regards the first of these factors, an estimate of the effect of increases in minimum, or standard, rates of wages is available from the index of rates of wages which measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services (see page 324 of this GAZETTE). The representative industries and services for which changes in rates are taken into account in this index include a number not represented in the statistics of average earnings given in the main part of this article, the most important of which are agriculture, coal mining, railway service and the distributive and catering trades. It is estimated, however, that if these industries and services were omitted from the index of weekly rates of wages, the result would show that between April 1956 and April 1962 the average level of weekly rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work in the industries covered by these half-yearly earnings enquiries had risen by $21\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for men and $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for women. The difference between these figures and the rise of 33 per cent. for men and 31 per cent. for full-time women in actual weekly earnings over the same period represents the net effect of the other factors referred to in the preceding paragraph. Between October 1961 and April 1962, there was a rise of 1\frac{3}{4} per cent. for men and 2\frac{1}{4} per cent. for women in weekly rates of wages, compared with 2 per cent. for men and 13 per cent. for full-time women in actual earnings in the same industries.

The next Table shows the average weekly hours worked by the operatives covered by the half-yearly earnings enquiries from April 1956:-

Average Weekly Hours Worked

Date	Men	Youths	Wor	men	Girls
t inches to the large of an army and an army of the large terminal and the large terminal a	10 To 30	Boys	Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Standard				.533 kg	3GK 2
Industrial Classification	No. of the last of			1 2 2	
1956 April	48.6	45.0	41.3	21.6	42.4
October	48.5	44.9	41.3	21.7	42.5
1957 April	48.5	44.9	41.3	21.6	42.4
October	48.2	44.5	41.0	21.4	42.1
1958 April	48.0	44.5	41.0	21.5	42.1
October	47.7	44.6	41.0	21.5	42.2
1959 April	48.0	44.6	41.3	21.5	42.3
October	48.5	44.9	41.4	21.6	42.4
1958 Standard	in and a	THE REAL PROPERTY.	THE BETTO	ind on I	
Industrial Classification	word one	Comment of the	American de	Total State	
1959 October	48.5	45.0	41.4	21.6	42.4
1960 April	48.0	44.2	40.8	21.6	41.9
October	48.0	44.3	40.5	21.7	41.4
1961 April	47.9	44.1	39.9	21.7	40.8
October	47.4	43.6	39.7	21.8	40.6
1962 April	47.3	43.5	39.6	21.7	40.4

Average hourly earnings at the same dates are shown in the Table below:—

Average Hourly Earnings

Date	Men	Youths and	Wor	men	Girls
15 THE RESERVE TO		Boys	Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Standard Industrial Classification	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1956 April	58 - 1	26.8	34.8	33.2	22.2
October	58.9	27.3	35.8	33.9	23.0
1957 April	59.8	28.1	36.6	34.6	23.8
October	62.6	29.2	38.0	36.0	24.3
1958 April	63.3	29.6	38.4	36.6	24.4
October	64.6	30.1	39.2	37.1	24.7
1959 April	65.7	30.7	39.8	37.8	24.8
October	67.0	31.4	40.8	38.2	25.6
1958 Standard			· dans	N 0001-20	
Industrial Classification			100000	20 UNIVE-	District Col
1959 October	67 · 1	31.3	40.8	38.3	25.7
1960 April	70.5	33.4	42.6	40.3	26.7
October	72.7	35.2	44.0	41.4	28 · 1
1961 April	75.5	36.9	45.9	43.2	29.4
October	77.7	37.9	46.7	43.8	30.1
1962 April	79.4	39.0	47.6	44.8	31.0

Between April 1956 and April 1962, the average level of hourly earnings in the industries covered by these enquiries rose by $36\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for men and $36\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for full-time women, compared with a rise of $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for men and 293 per cent. for women in hourly wage rates.

Percentage Increase in Average Hourly Earnings since April 1956

Date	Men	Youths and Boys	Wor	men	Girls	All Workers
	a Cold	Boys	Full-time	Part-time	* hophwaii	3993
LOUIS MALE MALE	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1956 October	1	2	3	2	4	2
1957 April	3	5	5	4	7	4
October	8	9	9	8	9	8
1958 April	9	10	10	10	10	10
October	11	12	13	12	11	12
1959 April	13	15	14	14	12	14
October	15	17	17	15	15	16
1960 April	21	25	22	21	20	22
October	25	32	26	24	26	25
1961 April	30	38	32	30	32	30
October	34	42	34	32	35	34
1962 April	36	46	37	35	39	37

Manufacturing Industries

At April 1962, the average level of weekly earnings in manufacturing industries was 32 per cent. higher for men and 31 per cent. higher for full-time women than in April 1956; the increase in the average level of weekly rates of wages in these industries over the same period was about 20 per cent. for men and 23½ per cent. for women. During the period October 1961 to April 1962, the corresponding increases in earnings were nearly 2 per cent. for both men and full-time women, and in rates 1½ per cent. and 2½ per cent. respectively.

Average Weekly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

Date			M	en	You	iths	01	Wo	Women		Gi	rls
1			01		Вс		Full	time	Part-	time		
1948 Sta		9184	S.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Industrial Cla	ssifica	tion	0.40		07		110	-	100	•	70	0
1956 April			242	2	97	6	119	7	62	0	78	8
October			245	7	99	11	123	4	63	The State of the last	81	9
1957 April	20		248	11	102	2	125	11	64	11	84	4 7
October			261	2	106	2	129	9	66	8	85	
1958 April			261	4	106	10	131	2	68	3	85	11
October			265	5	109	1	134	1	69	2	87	2
1959 April			271	9	111	1	137	3	70	7	87	9
October			281	3	115	0	141	1	71	8	90	9
1958 Sta	ndard		A see !		HE WELL		100 3		7123			
Industrial Cla	issifica	tion	27 30		1 T. S. S. S.		2000			SE 233		
1959 October	200		284	3	117	6	141	4	72	3	91	5
1960 April	1000		296	4	124	0	145	2	74	2	93	7
October	ON ROLL	A 2000	303	3	132	3	148	3	76	3	97	3
1961 April	01135	503 PE	315	3	137	11	152	7	79	7	100	3
October		-	317	10	139	1	154	3	81	0	102	6
1962 April	C42 251.21	THE PARTY.	323	10	142	3	157	1	82	7	105	1

Percentage Increase in Average Weekly Earnings since April 1956 (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Youths	Wor	nen	Girls	All Workers*
Page 1	i gailin	Boys	Full-time	Part-time		Workers
Burn March and	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1956 October	1	2	3	3	4	2
1957 April	3	5	5	5	7	4
October	8	9	9	8	9	8
1958 April	8	10	10	10	9	9
October	10	12	12	12	11	10
1959 April	12	14	15	14	12	13
October	16	18	18	16	15	17
1960 April	21	24	21	19	18	21
October	24	33	24	22	23	24
1961 April	29	38	27	27	27	28
October	30	40	29	30	29	30
1962 April	32	43	31	32	33	32

Average Weekly Hours Worked (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Balans	Men	Youths	Wor	men	Girls
		ob bas at	Boys	Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Sta		II staniip	ID IBLILY	ALC YASKI	THE PERSON	10 080
Industrial Cla	issificano	48.2	44.5	41.2	22.1	42.4
October	300100	48.2	44.6	41.3	22.3	42.5
1957 April		48.1	44.4	41.3	22.1	42.4
October		48.0	44.0	41.0	22.0	42.2
1958 April		47.6	44.1	40.9	22.0	42.2
October		47.3	44.1	40.9	22.1	42.2
1959 April	CHARLES AND ADDRESS	47.6	44.2	41.3	22.1	42.4
October		48.2	44.5	41.4	22.1	42.4
1958 Sta	ndard					
Industrial Cla	ssificatio	n		The State of	11000000	
1959 October		48.2	44.5	41.4	22.2	42.4
1960 April	MINO DI	47-4	43.5	40.6	21.7	41.9
October	A . 10 V	47.4	43.6	40.4	21.8	41.4
1961 April		47.3	43.5	39.8	21.9	40.8
October	No.	46.8	43.0	39.6	22.0	40.6
1962 April		46.6	42.8	39.4	21.9	40.4

The average level of hourly earnings in manufacturing industries in April 1962 was 36\frac{3}{4} per cent. higher for men and 37 per cent. higher for full-time women than in April 1956, compared with increases in hourly rates of wages of 25\frac{3}{4} per cent. for men and 30 per cent. for women.

part-time workers.

† The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for

[†] The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

§ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes, which are shown separately in the detailed Tables on pages 301 and 303.

[Industrial employees in national government service have, as appropriate, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals, printing, construction, transport and communication, and only those employees not assigned to these other industries or services have been included under "Public administration".

¶ Excluding part-time workers

^{*} Excluding part-time workers.

Average Hourly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Date Men		Youths	Wor	men	Girls	
				Boys	Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Sta		982	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Industrial Cla	900520000	55350399	60.3	26.3	34.8	33.7	22.3
1956 April October	1		61.1	26.9	35.8	34.3	23.1
1957 April	-11		62.1	27.6	36.6	35.2	23.9
October			65.3	29.0	38.0	36.4	24.3
1958 April	188		65.9	29.1	38.5	37.2	24.4
October		95000	67.3	29.7	39.3	37.6	24-8
1959 April	13.8		68.5	30.2	39.9	38.3	24.8
October			70.0	31.0	40.9	38.9	25.7
1958 Sta	ndard	S. Carrie		TE 1912	STATE OF THE STATE	22 1	
Industrial Cla		tion		C. C.	25	3325	
1959 October	77 R ST ST		70.8	31.7	41-0	39 - 1	25.9
1960 April	199	11.00	75.0	34.2	42.9	41.0	26.8
October			76.8	36.4	44.0	42.0	28 - 2
1961 April			80.0	38.0	46.0	43.6	29.5
October			81.5	38.8	46.7	44.2	30.3
1962 April			83.4	39.9	47.8	45.3	31.2

Percentage Increase in Average Hourly Earnings since April 1956 (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Youths	Wor	men	Girls	All
and the p	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Boys	Full-time	Part-time		Workers*
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1956 October	1	2	3	2	4	2
1957 April	3	5	5	4	7	4
October	8	10	9	8	9	9
1958 April	9	11	11	10	9	10
October	12	13	13	12	11	12
1959 April	14	15	15	14	11	14
October	16	18	18	15	15	16
1960 April	23	27	23	21	19	23
October	26	35	26	24	25	26
1961 April	31	41	32	29	31	31
October	34	44	34	30	35	34.
1962 April	37	48	37	34	39	37

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work since April 1962

Since the enquiry was made in April 1962, there have been a number of changes in weekly rates of wages but no reductions in normal weekly hours of work. It is estimated that the effect of these changes has been to raise the general level of full-time weekly and hourly wage rates by nearly 13 per cent. The principal changes affected workers in baking, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture, food manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing, brass working and founding, tin box manufacture, dressmaking and women's light clothing, printing, building, road passenger transport and motor vehicle retail and repairing trade.

Industries Not Covered by the Enquiry

The principal employments not covered by these half-yearly enquiries are agriculture, coal mining, British Railways, London Transport, British Road Services, the shipping service, port transport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. For manual workers in agriculture, coal mining, and for dock workers in the port transport industry, some particulars are given below.

Calculations are now made at regular intervals to ascertain what would have been the effect of combining the earnings in respect of agricultural workers, coal miners, British Railway workers, London Transport Executive employees (wages grades), inland waterways workers and dock workers with those of the Ministry's normal enquiries in order to obtain a single figure of average weekly earnings of manual wage-earners. Results of the calculations in respect of April 1961 (the latest date from which all the information is available) are published on page 307 of this GAZETTE and show that combining these figures makes little difference to the percentage increases since April 1956.

Information about agricultural workers is collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland. The average weekly earnings of hired regular whole-time workers in Great Britain are shown in the following Table. They are total earnings, including overtime, piecework, bonuses, premiums and perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders. The figures given are averages of earnings over complete

* Excluding part-time workers.

years or half-years, including weeks when earnings are lower on account of sickness, holidays or other absences.

	201	Average Weekly Earnings										
Date*		Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and Girls								
Great Britain												
Half-yearly periods 1956 April -1956 September . 1956 October-1957 March . 1957 April -1957 September . 1957 April -1958 September . 1958 April -1958 September . 1958 April -1958 September . 1958 April -1958 September . 1958 October-1959 March . 1959 April -1959 September . 1959 April -1950 September . 1950 April -1960 March . 1960 April -1960 September . 1960 April -1960 September . 1961 April -1961 September . 1961 October-1962 March .		s. d. 174 2 174 11 184 10 183 5 195 7 193 9 204 1 195 2 211 8 206 11 224 1 215 1	s. d. 101 10 103 0 109 6 111 9 116 6 118 0 120 7 118 8 125 9 124 10 132 6 131 1	s. d. 111 7 114 3 116 9 120 1 124 2 126 2 129 0 127 2 132 5 134 6 7 136 5								
Yearly periods 1956 April -1957 March 1957 April -1958 March 1958 April -1959 March 1959 April -1960 March 1960 April -1961 March 1961 April -1962 March		174 7 184 2 194 8 199 7 209 3 219 7	102 5 110 7 117 3 119 7 125 3 131 9	112 11 118 5 125 2 128 1 133 4 141 6								

The distribution of hired regular whole-time men according to their average weekly earnings for the year ended March 1962 (when the average earnings for all these workers were 219s. 7d. per week), is as follows:—

Earnings Group		Great Britai	n R	Per cent. of All Hired egular Whole-time Men
Less than 170s.	1000	HIGHER FICE	pures br	6.7
170s.—179s. 11d.	l.v.	ADOW SECTOR	B odd av	work eld 8.9
180s.—189s. 11d.		danse lien a	MIL NO	10.8
190s.—199s. 11d.				11.3
200s.—209s. 11d.				10.3
210s.—219s. 11d.	1.10	v. Hours W	Week!	9.1
220s.—229s. 11d.				8-4
230s.—239s. 11d.	10.00	No. of the state of		7.1
240s.—249s. 11d.	1		Section 2	6.1
250s.—259s. 11d.	-	Her their		5.0
260s.—269s. 11d.		39.50		3.8
270s.—279s. 11d.		D 0 24.	3.55	3.1
280s.—289s. 11d.		14 9-35	18.00	2.1
290s.—299s. 11d.		1 .1 3 4.	1011	2.0
300s. and over		19 6 6	1.73	5.3

Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings of hired regular whole-time agricultural workers in England and Wales are set out below. The figures of average weekly hours include hours paid for but not actually worked. These figures are divided into total weekly earnings to give average

		Avera	age Weekly l	Hours
Date*		Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and Girls
Fusi-time Part-Rent				
Er	ngland and V	Vales	brys laws 12	1948
Half-yearly periods 1956 April - 1956 September 1956 October-1957 March . 1957 April - 1957 September 1958 April - 1958 March . 1958 April - 1958 Beptember 1958 Qctober-1959 March . 1959 April - 1959 September 1959 October-1960 March . 1960 April - 1960 September 1960 October-1961 March . 1961 April - 1961 September 1961 October-1962 March .		52·4 51·3 53·0 50·9 52·8 51·1 53·1 50·4 52·2 50·2 52·3 50·1	50·8 49·8 51·1 49·8 50·6 49·9 51·2 49·0 50·2 48·9 50·8 48·9	48 · 8 47 · 8 49 · 0 48 · 1 48 · 3 48 · 5 48 · 1 48 · 0 46 · 0 46 · 0 46 · 7 45 · 4
Yearly periods 1956 April -1957 March 1957 April -1958 March 1958 April -1959 March 1959 April -1960 March 1960 April -1961 March 1961 April -1962 March		51·8 51·9 52·0 51·7 51·2 51·2	50·3 50·5 50·3 50·1 49·6 49·8	48·3 48·6 48·4 48·0 46·0 46·0

^{*}For details of earnings and hours for periods prior to April 1956, see the February 1960 issue of this GAZETTE.

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					THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF		
	Date*				Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and Girls
and the sales of the	* 10 W 115	E	England	and V	Wales	an indaid	2714 214 3
Half-y	early peri	ods	1 600 H	4000	d.	d.	d.
	Septemb				39.8	23.9	27.4
1956 October-1957			market.	1	40.9	24.6	28.8
1957 April -1957		per			41.7	25.2	28.4
1957 October-1958					43.2	26.8	30.0
1958 April -1958		per			44.3	27.3	31.0
1958 October-1959					45.3	28 · 1	31.7
1959 April -1959		per			46.2	28.3	32.2
1959 October-1960		State	ער פפריע	18159	46.3	29.0	31.8
1960 April -1960		per			49.0	29.8	34.0
1960 October-1961 1961 April -1961		•••			49.1	30.4	34·9 37·7
1961 April -1961 1961 October-1962		ber			51.6	32.3	36.0
1901 October - 1902	Viaich	1.50	Store F	last in	31.0	32.3	30.0
Ye	arly perio	ds			1000 BE 2000	1530	
	7 March	1000	MHHO!	100	40.4	24.3	28 - 1
	8 March		Janes.	dans	42.5	26.0	29.2
1958 April -1959	March		BOXE	1 100	44.8	27.7	31-4
1959 April -1960) March				46.3	28.6	32.0
	March				49.1	30.1	34.4
1961 April -1962	2 March				51.6	31.7	36.9

The figures relating to port and inland water transport given on pages 301 and 303 cover only the wage-earners in the regular employment of the authorities and firms concerned, excluding dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements. Statistics compiled by the National Dock Labour Board show that the earnings of all classes of registered dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements were as follows at the dates shown:-

Date	Average Weekly Earnings†	Three-monthly Periods	Average Weekly Earnings†
Week ended:— 1956 April 28th October 27th 1957 April 13th October 26th 1958 April 26th November 1st 1959 May 2nd October 17th 1960 April 30th November 19th 1961 April 22nd	s. d. 269 7 270 9 265 7 285 4 271 11 265 8 290 11 279 11 309 3 341 1 308 3	1956 April-June October-December 1957 April-June October-December 1958 April-June October-December 1959 April-June October-December 1960 April-June October-December 1961 April-June October-December 1961 April-June October-December	s. d. 262 10 258 10 273 0 279 5 264 2 278 3 285 10 300 10 307 4 330 6 309 9
October 14th 1962 April 14th	302 5 347 6	October-December	308 11 321 3

*For details of earnings and hours for periods prior to April 1956, see the February 1960 issue of this GAZETTE.
† Inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for annual and public holidays, and travel-time allowances.

Coal Mining

Average Hourly Earnings

In the coal mining industry, information specially collected by the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of workpeople, including juveniles but excluding females, the average cash earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind, which amounted to 4s. 3d. per man-shift, but including a provision of 3s. 9d. per man-shift for holiday pay) were 67s. 7d. in the week ended 14th April 1962. For the weeks ended 14th October 1961 and 22nd April 1961, the corresponding cash earnings were 65s. 9d. and 64s. 7d. respectively. The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople were 345s. 3d. in the week ended 14th April 1962, 331s.11d. in the week ended 14th October 1961 and 326s. 1d. in the week ended 22nd April 1961. For adult male workers 21 years and over in the industry the average weekly cash earnings and the value of allowances in kind at half-yearly intervals since 1956 are set out in the following

	27th October 1957 13th April			Men (21 years and over)							
	Date			Average Weekly Cash Earnings (excluding value of allowances in kind)	Value of allowances in kind						
Week e	nded:—			s. d.	s. d.						
				294 11	14 5						
				306 11	14 11						
1957		Manage .	99994	319 9	15 9						
		0.000		326 4	16 4						
1958			1000	324 3	18 3						
20 7 61				308 3	17 0						
1959				312 6	18 5						
			-	314 1	16 8						
1960			115	319 3	19 2						
AT TOTAL			AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON	325 7	18 6						
1961	22nd April			337 6	21 8						
1 112 181	14th October			343 3	19 3						
1962	14th April			356 10	22 10						

Tables giving average earnings and weekly hours worked in individual industries in April 1962 are set out on the following pages (300 to 303).

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 312

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during June by 38,000 (+ 18,000 males and 20,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,995,000. The main changes were increases of 25,000 in financial, professional, scientific and miscellaneous services, 17,000 in agriculture and fishing, 13,000 in distribution and a decrease of 19,000 in manufacturing industries. The total working population, including H.M. Forces and the unemployed, is estimated to have increased by 23,000 from 24,786,000 to 24,809,000.

Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain rose from 372,217 to 380,098 between 18th June and 16th July 1962, and the number registered as temporarily stopped fell from 24,966 to 20,320. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 3,906 among males and a fall of 671 among females.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

At 31st July 1962, the indices of weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (on the basis of 31st January 1956=100) were 130·2, 95·1 and 136·8 respectively, as compared with 129·2, 95·1 and 135·8 respectively, at the end of June.

Estimates of the effect of changes in rates of wages coming into operation during July, indicate that about 3,500,000 workers had an aggregate increase of approximately £940,000 in their full-time

weekly rates of wages.

New agreements and statutory wages regulation orders notified during July, including cost-of-living sliding scale adjustments, have operative dates from 1st April to mid-September. These settlements, when fully implemented, will add approximately £850,000 to the full-time weekly rates of wages of about 3,350,000 workers.

Retail Prices

At 17th July 1962, the retail prices index was 120 (prices at 17th January 1956 = 100), compared with 121 at 19th June, and with 115 at 18th July 1961. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions in the average prices of potatoes and other fresh vegetables.

The number of workers involved during July in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 29,300. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 65,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 128, and, in addition, 27 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of

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TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WORKERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE SECOND PAY-WEEK IN APRIL 1962

(Note.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.)

workness was 8438 38 in the week collect 962, 3318, 11d, in the week ended 14th October 1951	To N	umbers of re	workers of		the	Avera		gs* in the n April 19	second pa	y-week
agranged out attempt of Industry of the state of the stat	Men	Youths	Wome and o		in laber 1	Men	Youths	Wome and o		of Color
intervals since 1956 are set out in the following	(21 and over)	and Boys	Full- time	Part- time	Girls	(21 and over)	and Boys	Full- time	Part- time	Girls
Mining and Quarrying (except coal) Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining	13,428 8,495 8,086	590 604 606	130 39 355	43 28 43	5 4 110	s. d. 286 2 300 8 306 2	s. d. 163 0 177 9 176 2	s. d. — 161 4	s. d.	s. d.
Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products Milk Products Sugar Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products Animal and Poultry Foods Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries Tobacco	20,418 41,183 11,731 16,295 11,112 8,501 24,822 7,352 10,144 42,311 16,609 9,550	1,226 5,511 1,161 2,127 896 561 2,431 1,029 229 574 2,763 3,356 611	2,681 12,568 13,858 10,308 3,514 22,730 16,928 769 5,624 6,218 8,832 13,059	516 6,472 10,171 5,593 1,167 349 13,973 5,761 214 2,315 1,195 1,391 2,768	282 2,050 2,394 1,306 390 245 3,530 1,423 108 592 382 1,011 2,565	309 9 290 2 302 3 282 9 291 2 321 10 307 0 282 11 327 3 342 9 292 10 275 5 314 2	176 1 137 6 147 7 146 5 152 10 197 10 145 7 146 6 181 5 165 1 160 3 127 1 169 4	155 9 145 4 150 5 148 1 149 5 183 7 148 10 140 9 142 11 154 11 151 8 142 7 184 7	73 5 77 3 83 6 75 0 83 7 84 2 79 5 76 1 86 4 82 2 73 11 65 1 89 4	120 3 95 2 103 2 103 8 100 9 133 1 94 4 106 1 107 2 104 4 105 0 135 0
Chemicals and Allied Industries Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel Mineral Oil Refining Lubricating Oils and Greases Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Printing Ink Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	10,843 13,464 2,016 85,662 12,458 27,434 14,105 16,191 15,013 4,335	342 856 156 4,877 985 1,625 903 840 668 252	24 823 233 7,773 13,453 5,942 2,806 4,219 997 1,622	30 328 70 2,912 3,464 1,061 1,684 457 601		305 8 342 0 295 3 335 2 284 7 298 1 290 1 343 5 336 1 306 3	174 0 185 11 156 6 148 10 131 8 146 9 167 11 168 2 153 8	171 7 153 11 151 0 147 8 176 8 146 4 158 1 151 9 158 6	96 8 -77 2 75 0 91 2 74 7 80 4 75 3 86 2	96 7 101 8 122 1 103 0 102 3
fetal Manufacture Iron and Steel (General)‡	183,095 25,777 78,100 29,325 40,432	15,866 1,765 6,807 1,639 3,077	4,711 2,498 5,637 4,235 5,219	1,730 940 1,049 913 1,014	157 123 302 216 396	341 9 327 3 314 11 332 3 323 0	161 2 156 0 146 0 167 0 149 11	150 2 156 10 159 1 167 2 161 6	81 9 75 0 78 2 81 4 84 3	97 0 126 8 106 9
Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors) Metal-working Machine Tools Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges Industrial Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery Mechanical Handling Equipment Office Machinery Other Machinery Industrial Plant and Steelwork Ordnance and Small Arms. Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specified Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Watches and Clocks Electrical Machinery Insulated Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus Domestic Electrical Goods Other Electrical Goods	15,671 43,114 18,855 18,314 30,053 13,050 21,316 19,281 135,404 70,674 20,124 82,510 34,364 2,990 90,923 22,280 20,646 41,738 18,034 34,196	2,732 7,300 2,979 2,304 4,292 1,351 3,465 1,389 19,431 8,329 1,140 8,602 6,093 353 16,022 1,403 2,232 6,711 1,366 3,429	740 2,960 4,363 1,551 2,802 337 656 6,456 13,941 1,957 3,706 17,021 15,428 4,366 23,778 7,285 16,059 41,371 10,435 24,264	191 807 900 265 626 127 228 753 3,095 952 731 3,315 2,817 106 3,815 1,917 3,501 9,280 1,097 7,075	78 176 290 58 113 97 22 174 602 53 175 1,018 1,276 531 1,911 494 1,681 4,350 1,866	288 0 350 5 352 11 320 11 297 5 338 11 297 5 338 11 325 9 327 10 319 4 337 5 295 9 330 8 313 2 311 9 324 7 335 9 326 5 308 9 319 10	116 2 139 0 131 4 135 8 120 7 131 1 133 10 135 8 130 6 136 5 119 9 138 1 133 11 143 0 130 4 149 1 130 10 124 2 149 10 132 7	142 8 165 0 155 3 165 1 155 2 140 7 152 7 178 0 169 0 142 3 175 7 165 8 184 3 167 4 158 7 168 2 160 5 166 8	71 0 72 6 78 1 73 1 74 4 68 6 65 6 79 9 78 9 73 1 87 6 84 10 86 1 87 7 97 10 89 2 93 0 88 8	88 7
hipbuilding and Marine Engineering Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	109,658 52,750	14,247 9,413	1,267 831	435 167	40 51	316 1 307 11	137 9 132 6	148 2 146 1	73 2 66 7	1000000 1 50 00 1 500000
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	253,850 12,795 126,377 7,568 12,676 1,850	14,549 1,613 12,597 1,303 1,455 386	21,490 3,220 10,532 618 476 603	3,284 641 1,972 207 99 296	890 228 496 54 14 70	399 10 310 8 350 0 294 4 299 10 298 4	158 8 143 5 134 8 131 6 138 3 139 8	201 11 160 8 172 2 161 11 183 1 160 3	86 8 79 3 79 2 72 0 98 5	122 6 110 7 105 1
Ietal Goods not elsewhere Specified Tools and Implements Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc. Wire and Wire Manufactures Cans and Metal Boxes Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	7,256 2,677 17,076 20,174 6,657 6,578 117,981	1,107 363 2,115 1,995 851 987 14,027	3,344 2,866 7,809 3,400 8,031 3,517 40,985	451 471 3,159 770 4,156 830 10,861	224 394 457 254 1,019 481 3,318	292 11 319 4 306 10 327 0 308 8 322 10 314 8	128 3 129 6 142 11 149 1 137 10 139 6 144 8	143 3 139 7 163 5 156 8 145 5 143 2 154 6	85 7 83 2 83 8 82 5 75 0 85 11 82 1	90 3 86 2 109 6 100 4 96 2 96 2 105 10

^{*} Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

Table I.—Numbers of Workers Covered by the Returns Received and Average Earnings in the Second Pay-Week in April 1962—continued

in the Second	1	mbers of								1
oportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the a schemes, the differences in average curvings shown	Q sale Si		urns recei		tne	Avera	ge earning ir	gs* in the April 196	second pa	y-week
asieszubait inervillib at go Industry quiglib astar qualifies a	Men	Youths	Wome and or		a Ja son	Men	Youths	Wome and or		
	(21 and over)	and Boys	Full- time	Part- time	Girls	(21 and over)	and Boys	Full-time	Part- time	Girls
Textiles Production of Man-made Fibres Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Woollen and Worsted Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing Other Textile Industries	21,384 26,815 29,883 56,279 6,164 2,673 20,515 2,479 11,774 3,934 2,644 33,558 7,214	1,032 2,900 2,846 4,788 542 630 2,835 328 1,818 552 696 3,002 507	4,623 43,630 38,854 51,668 6,099 4,383 45,234 2,726 7,616 7,303 8,859 11,405 2,181	708 7,212 4,196 11,157 757 621 6,980 1,125 1,823 1,214 1,686 449	407 3,996 3,401 7,394 489 636 11,089 267 1,813 1,088 1,398 1,602 205	s. d. 314 7 247 3 263 1 272 5 248 3 272 0 336 7 268 9 311 11 268 5 255 0 285 11 317 5	s. d. 149 5 141 2 139 2 143 5 136 5 134 5 156 2 145 0 150 5 142 10 124 0 154 1 164 1	s. d. 159 8 150 3 160 2 153 6 156 11 134 9 164 8 135 11 173 6 145 8 128 3 144 6 156 7	s. d. 81 5 77 5 75 11 76 10 80 1 77 2 94 0 76 4 92 1 76 6 81 1 75 7 77 4	s. d. 104 4 115 8 112 7 117 0 103 1 95 6 118 6 100 7 111 4 108 8 94 2 108 10 115 10
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	14,586 2,859 1,638	1,822 667 179	3,089 6,097 1,187	459 1,039 208	252 1,128 145	276 1 273 6 296 7	153 4 130 6	152 1 143 0 169 0	81 4 82 4 91 10	101 10 98 8 —
Clothing and Footwear Weatherproof Outerwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	2,215 12,708 5,035 2,486 2,663 2,432 3,043 29,700	442 2,131 799 544 589 249 463 5,672	8,560 42,997 14,842 20,642 32,483 4,436 12,587 31,047	1,045 4,806 1,735 3,475 4,821 730 2,437 3,557	1,539 10,578 3,194 5,499 9,154 404 3,784 5,640	264 8 281 4 306 9 250 7 268 9 259 9 256 10 276 1	112 2 128 7 126 6 118 2 119 7 139 9 125 4 162 7	147 0 156 0 158 5 139 5 149 7 141 3 140 10 166 8	95 4 92 8 90 11 79 1 87 3 81 6 79 10 97 11	101 5 107 6 99 7 96 2 96 0 96 5 99 3 118 11
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and Building Materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	40,656 17,918 37,885 10,078 46,740	5,151 2,271 3,922 396 2,921	2,406 19,861 7,919 162 3,179	377 1,469 1,312 116 1,064	217 2,032 816 5 162	311 0 296 3 318 2 375 4 317 11	174 4 148 8 155 10 183 4 169 5	153 0 146 8 158 5 160 6	76 6 81 1 83 0 72 3 84 1	119 9 101 6 101 7
Timber, Furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	35,744 37,819 4,040 9,436 9,261 8,610	7,121 5,502 783 1,286 2,506 1,743	2,767 6,030 3,549 660 2,235 2,208	483 883 327 158 507 575	224 568 451 53 365 167	273 11 315 2 275 8 344 0 276 4 279 3	134 0 138 1 135 5 144 1 127 5 134 2	169 7 186 6 160 5 155 6 141 10 149 9	74 9 97 0 88 1 80 8 80 2 82 6	101 11 103 5 96 2 92 3
Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	49,059 17,794 18,207 47,824 63,144	5,388 2,207 2,413 3,563 11,372	8,545 16,088 14,818 2,682 27,739	1,564 3,949 3,736 1,676 3,503	2,609 3,163 3,012 571 6,808	333 3 329 3 317 7 426 0 357 8	181 11 156 10 149 2 139 4 133 1	161 4 151 4 161 10 193 7 171 9	83 11 76 6 82 6 97 8 87 7	122 3 100 3 101 2 106 3 97 7
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Equipment Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Plastics Moulding and Fabricating Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	52,326 8,549 2,974 5,959 2,241 15,207 6,976	2,893 576 532 1,032 280 1,219 1,056	15,114 1,434 3,455 8,827 2,475 8,938 4,706	4,375 352 920 1,942 854 2,737 910	1,387 102 619 1,235 234 989 699	332 10 294 4 268 2 295 1 287 9 321 11 302 2	169 11 178 9 129 4 129 11 140 10 157 7 141 0	163 5 147 5 145 8 144 9 154 6 152 6 144 6	83 0 78 11 83 2 82 0 77 6 79 9 76 9	115 5
Construction	489,627	51,207	2,014	1,388	205	313 1	145 6	142 8	65 10	93 7
Gas, Electricity and Water Gas Electricity Water Supply	69,920 125,184 26,282	4,967 8,709 809	983 2,107 74	2,165 3,795 409	5 11 2	289 1 308 8 264 8	154 6 155 2 184 10	147 10 168 4	70 5 81 4 64 4	505 b)
Transport and Communication (except railways and sea transport) Road Passenger Transport (except London Transport) Road Haulage Contracting (except British Road Services) Port and Inland Water Transport Air Transport Other Transport and Communication§	140,752 58,493 19,748 9,227	4,887 3,058 881 327 5,296	22,195 702 173 434 2,164	1,061 435 236 254 313	37 89 3 9 184	277 9 313 0 288 7 374 4 319 3	183 6 152 5 159 3 154 1 162 3	227 8 140 4 185 9 163 1	79 7 68 1 63 2 101 3 79 7	Louiseld
Certain Miscellaneous Services Laundries	3,179 58,785	3,397 433 15,446 1,297	33,569 5,404 3,252 1,103	11,382 1,523 947 277	4,102 708 322 144	263 3 284 2 269 1 255 5	124 2 135 5 110 6 115 9	131 4 149 3 152 0 141 9	71 5 76 10 70 10 73 2	90 11 98 9 95 3
Public Administration, etc. National Government Service (except where included above) National Health Services¶	66,061	1,772 1,453 8,855	8,196 75,444 6,910	1,450 47,771 12,883	205 1,347 93	247 7 260 9 234 4		164 3 170 7 152 3	77 7 101 6 66 6	95 5 120 6

^{*†} See footnotes on previous page.

[†] In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those women normally working over 30 hours a week.

[‡] Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel.

[§] Excluding railway workshops.

[‡] The figures include permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.

[§] Mainly postal and wireless telecommunications but including also some returns for storage.

^{||} These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, construction, transport and communication. ¶ Hospital employees only. (Part-time workers in this service are defined as those whose employment ordinarily involves service for less than the full-time hours for their grade.)

^{**} Excluding police and fire service.

TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE SECOND PAY-WEEK IN APRIL 1962

(Note.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.)

3 2 3 2 2 2 2 3 4 3 5		sec	cond pay-v	veek in A	rs worked* pril 1962 b returns re	y the	Avera	age hourly veek in Ap covered b	earnings' oril 1962 l by the ret	in the sec by the wor urns receiv	cond pay- kers
Industry Industry		Men (21 and	Youths		en (18 over)†	Girls	Men (21 and	Youths		en (18 over)†	Girls
11,089 248 9 100 3 150 1 30 1 30 1 30 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	023 980 648	over)	Boys	Full-time	Part- time	Giris	over)	Boys	Full-time	Part- time	OHIS Passoli
Mining and Quarrying (except coal) Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining	- 15 W B B B B	Hours 51·4 51·6 44·9	Hours 46·3 45·3 42·5	Hours	Hours	Hours	d. 66·8 69·9 81·8	d. 42·2 47·1 49·7	d. 47.6	d.	d.
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products Milk Products Sugar Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products Animal and Poultry Foods Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries Tobacco		49·5 48·7 49·5 48·6 50·3 45·6 47·4 47·7 50·2 48·6 47·3 47·5 44·7	45·0 44·1 45·0 44·3 45·7 41·8 42·5 44·6 45·6 43·5 43·8 45·5 43·0	39·0 42·0 40·3 40·9 41·1 39·8 39·5 39·4 39·3 39·0 40·2 40·4 41·2	20·0 22·6 22·2 21·9 21·7 21·0 21·2 21·9 23·2 21·3 19·3 18·7 21·5	40.8 42.2 41.0 41.8 37.9 41.1 41.1 41.0 41.3 41.0	75·1 71·5 73·3 69·8 84·7 77·7 71·2 78·2 84·6 74·3 69·6 84·3	47·0 37·4 39·4 39·7 40·1 56·8 41·1 39·4 47·7 45·5 43·9 33·5 47·3	47·9 41·5 44·8 43·4 43·6 55·4 45·2 42·9 43·6 47·7 45·3 42·4 53·8	44·1 41·0 45·1 41·1 46·2 48·1 45·0 41·7 44·7 46·3 46·0 41·8 49·9	35·4 27·1 30·2 30·3 28·9 42·1 27·5 31·0 32·1 30·5 30·5 39·5
Chemicals and Allied Industries Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel Mineral Oil Refining Lubricating Oils and Greases Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Printing Ink Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	280080	44·1 45·0 50·2 47·2 46·1 46·6 45·9 49·4 46·5 50·6	43·6 41·5 — 42·4 41·9 41·4 43·0 43·8 41·9 43·5	40·1 39·4 40·1 39·6 41·5 40·5 40·4 39·4 41·0	23·1 21·0 21·8 24·0 21·1 21·8 21·3 22·8		83·2 91·2 70·6 85·2 74·1 76·8 75·8 83·4 86·7 72·6	47·9 53·8 44·3 42·6 38·2 41·0 46·0 48·2 42·4	51·3 46·9 45·2 44·7 51·1 43·4 47·0 46·2 46·4	50·2 44·1 41·3 45·6 42·4 44·2 42·4 45·4	28·8 30·1 35·2 30·9 30·3
Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel (General)‡	· ::: 25.65.55	44·6 48·5 46·2 45·6 46·6	41·4 43·0 42·5 41·7 42·8	38·6 39·2 39·5 39·2 40·0	21·9 20·9 21·2 20·9 21·9	 40·4 39·2 40·3	92·0 81·0 81·8 87·4 83·2	46·7 43·5 41·2 48·1 42·0	46·7 48·0 48·3 51·2 48·5	44·8 43·1 44·2 46·7 46·2	28·8 38·8 31·8
Engineering and Electrical Goods Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors) Metal-working Machine Tools Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges Industrial Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery Mechanical Handling Equipment Office Machinery Other Machinery Industrial Plant and Steelwork Ordnance and Small Arms. Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specified Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Watches and Clocks Electrical Machinery Insulated Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus Domestic Electric Appliances Other Electrical Goods		46·4 47·3 46·5 46·1 46·8 47·9 49·4 45·4 47·4 48·5 45·3 46·5 45·7 46·6 45·0 45·0 45·4	43·5 43·2 41·8 41·8 43·0 43·9 41·6 43·4 41·3 42·9 42·8 43·8 43·3 44·9 42·9 42·8 43·3 43·3 44·5 43·6	39·4 39·8 40·4 39·5 40·4 39·5 40·2 38·9 40·2 40·6 40·1 40·4 41·1 40·4 40·2 40·3 39·8	20·2 20·8 21·9 21·1 20·3 19·3 20·5 21·1 20·5 21·1 20·6 22·4 22·4 21·3 22·5 22·4 22·4 22·4 22·2 20·8	41·2 	74·5 88·9 91·1 83·5 76·3 84·9 186·7 80·8 83·5 78·3 82·2 82·2 80·4 80·1 79·1 82·1 82·1 82·1 82·1 84·5	32·0 38·6 37·7 39·2 33·7 37·2 36·6 39·1 36·4 37·7 34·8 41·0 36·5 41·0 36·5 41·0 36·3 35·1 41·0 37·0	43:5 49:7 46:1 50:3 47:1 50:4 41:8 47:7 50:4 44:3 51:9 49:7 47:8 50:2 47:8 50:0 50:3	42·2 41·8 42·8 40·2 40·7 46·7 44·8 39·0 44·3 49·4 47·2 46·7 46·7 46·7 46·7 46·7 46·7 46·7 46·7	25·8 — 25·8 — 30·9 — 33·7 32·5 32·9 31·7 30·6 30·2 31·1 30·7 30·8
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing		46·7 47·0	42·6 42·4	39·4 38·3	23.0 20.9	may Zay	81·2 78·6	38·8 37·5	45·1 45·8	38·2 38·2	Vision S
Vehicles Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle M facturing Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc	anu-	45·7 44·1 46·0 45·3 43·9 46·8	42·1 42·2 41·5 41·1 41·9 43·0	40·5 38·7 40·4 39·6 39·1 39·9	20·7 21·7 22·3 20·4 23·3	40·8 41·2 40·1 —	105·0 84·5 91·3 78·0 82·0 76·5	45·2 40·8 38·9 38·4 39·6 39·0	59·8 49·8 51·1 49·1 56·2 48·2	50·2 43·8 42·6 42·4 50·7	36·0 32·2 31·4 —
Metal Goods not elsewhere Specified Tools and Implements Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc. Wire and Wire Manufactures Cans and Metal Boxes Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	35 to 35 to	46·1 45·7 45·6 48·0 47·4 45·6 46·8	43·2 43·1 42·2 43·6 42·5 41·7 43·2	39·1 38·0 39·7 39·5 40·0 38·7 39·4	23·3 21·2 20·8 21·9 21·7 22·6 22·0	40·1 40·3 39·9 39·1 40·2 40·7 40·4	76·2 83·9 80·7 81·8 78·1 85·0 80·7	35.6 36.1 40.6 41.0 38.9 40.1 40.2	44·0 44·1 49·4 47·6 43·6 44·4 47·1	44·1 47·1 48·3 45·2 41·5 45·6 44·8	27·0 25·7 32·9 30·8 28·7 28·4 31·4

^{*} Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average. † In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those women normally working over 30 hours a week.

Ministry of Labour Gazette August 1962 Table II.—Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Second Pay-Week in April 1962—continued

	seco	age number and pay-we ers covered	ek in Apr	il 1962 by	the	Averag	e hourly each in April covered by	arnings* ir il 1962 by the return	the secon the worke as received	d pay-
Industry	Men (21 and	Youths	Wome and o		Girls	Men (21 and	Youths and	Womer and ov		Girls
and science graduants and a committee was sea at the conjugation with the universities to examine the conjugation of the conjug	over)	Boys	Full- time	Part- time	tolling of	over)	Boys	Full- time	Part- time	the e
Production of Man-made Fibres . Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Woollen and Worsted . Unte	Hours 43.6 45.7 43.4 47.8 45.1 49.0 44.1 45.5 46.2 46.7 46.9 48.5	Hours 41 · 1 43 · 1 41 · 9 43 · 5 43 · 5 44 · 3 43 · 4 43 · 8 42 · 7 41 · 9 44 · 5 45 · 9	Hours 40.9 38.8 39.5 39.3 40.2 39.9 38.8 39.0 40.7 39.2 38.5 39.9 39.5	Hours 22·7 20·4 19·9 20·6 20·4 422·5 23·5 22·8 22·9 22·0 23·0 21·4 21·0	Hours 40·2 39·2 40·6 40·7 40·8 38·8 41·0 42·1 41·8 41·5 39·9 41·2 41·8	d. 86.6 64.9 72.7 68.4 66.1 66.6 91.6 70.9 81.0 69.0 65.2 70.7 77.6	d. 43.6 39.3 39.9 39.6 37.6 36.4 43.2 39.7 42.3 39.2 35.5 41.6 42.9	d. 46.8 46.5 48.7 46.9 46.8 40.5 50.9 41.8 51.2 44.6 40.0 43.5 47.6	d. 43.0 45.5 45.8 44.8 47.1 41.2 48.0 40.2 48.3 41.7 42.3 42.4 44.2	d. 31 · 1 35 · 2 33 · 3 34 · 3 30 · 3 34 · 2 31 · 2 31 · 3 31 · 3 33 · 3
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	46·3 45·0 45·1	43·4 43·0	40·1 38·0 38·8	22·9 23·9 22·3	41·4 39·9	71·6 72·9 78·9	42·4 36·4 —	45·5 45·2 52·3	42·6 41·3 49·4	29· 29·
Weatherproof Outerwear Weatherproof Outerwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	43·3 44·7 43·4 42·1	41·6 42·4 41·2 41·4 41·9 41·9 43·1 41·0	38·0 39·0 38·4 38·0 38·6 37·6	23·6 24·0 23·6 22·7 23·3 22·0 22·8 24·2	40·6 40·5 39·7 39·5 39·9 39·3 40·0 39·4	72·3 75·7 85·0 67·3 74·3 74·0 68·2 79·6	32·4 36·4 36·8 34·3 34·2 40·0 34·9 47·6	46.4 48.0 49.5 44.0 46.7 46.3 43.8 53.2	48·5 46·3 46·2 41·8 44·9 44·5 42·0 48·6	30 31 30 29 28 29 29 36
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods	47.1	43·4 43·2 42·4 46·5 44·9	39·1 38·5 39·9 — 39·7	20·4 22·6 22·7 21·4 21·6	39·8 39·8 40·9	76·9 76·6 81·1 80·9 76·5	48·2 41·3 44·1 47·3 45·3	47·0 45·7 47·6 48·5	45·0 43·1 43·9 40·5 46·7	36 30 29
Timber, Furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	46·2 44·0 42·8 49·7 45·3 46·0	43·0 42·4 42·8 43·8 42·3 43·1	39·1 39·0 37·0 37·3 39·3 40·2	19·6 22·4 21·4 21·2 22·6 22·9	39·5 41·1 39·3 40·0	71·1 86·0 77·3 83·1 73·2 72·8	37·4 39·1 38·0 39·5 36·1 37·4	52·0 57·4 52·0 50·0 43·3 44·7	45·8 52·0 49·4 45·7 42·6 43·2	31 30 29 - 27
	50·2 47·3 47·0 44·3 45·4	45·6 43·6 43·3 41·3 42·1	40·5 39·4 39·5 39·7 40·2	21·2 21·5 22·0 20·3 21·8	41·7 40·6 40·4 40·8 40·6	79·7 83·5 81·1 115·4 94·5	47·9 43·2 41·3 40·5 37·9	47·8 46·1 49·2 58·5 51·3	47·5 42·7 45·0 57·7 48·2	35 29 30 31 21
Toys, Games and Sports Equipment Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	. 47·2 . 49·1 . 45·0 . 46·2 . 46·6 . 48·3 . 47·1	43·5 43·1 42·1 42·7 43·3 44·6 44·3	40·6 42·2 38·5 39·4 39·9 39·8 39·6	22·0 23·4 22·7 21·6 23·2 22·4 23·0	40·8 	84·6 71·9 71·5 76·6 74·1 80·0 77·0	46·9 49·8 36·9 36·5 39·0 42·4 38·2	48·3 41·9 45·4 44·1 46·5 46·0 43·8	45·3 40·5 44·0 45·6 40·1 42·7 40·0	3: 3: 2: 3: 3: 3: 3:
Construction	. 49.4	45.6	39.0	18.1	39.9	76.1	38.3	43.9	43.6	2
	47·4 49·4 46·5	44.0	38·7 38·7 —	19·4 20·6 18·0	Malk com	73·2 75·0 68·3	41·8 42·3 50·4	45·8 52·2 —	43·6 47·4 42·9	1 89 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Transport and Communication (except railways and sea transport Road Passenger Transport (except London Transport) Road Haulage Contracting (except British Road Service Port and Inland Water Transport Air Transport Other Transport and Communication§	48.9	48·6 46·8 41·9	44·5 38·2 44·8 40·5	22·0 17·0 18·3 28·6 21·5	141111	68·2 67·9 72·6 98·1 81·3	40.8	61·4 44·1 — 49·8 48·3	43·4 48·1 41·4 42·5 44·4	
Certain Miscellaneous Services Laundries	47.9 47.7 45.9 44.2	43.8	40.5	22.9	40·4 41·6 40·7	71.5	33·7 37·1 30·4 32·3		38·4 40·3 41·3 38·8	
I dational Health Bel vices	e) 45 · 3 45 · 3 44 · 4	43.3	42·0 42·5 37·8	27.3	41.9	65.3	34·6 2 45·7 41·6	46·9 48·2 48·3	41·9 44·6 43·1	

(86046)

[‡] Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel. § Excluding railway workshops.

^{*†} See footnotes on previous page.

† The figures include permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.

§ Mainly postal and wireless telecommunications but including also some returns for storage.

§ These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, construction, transport and communication.

¶ Hospital employees only. (Part-time workers in this service are defined as those whose employment ordinarily involves service for less than the full-time hours for their grade.)

** Excluding police and fire service.

EDUCATION IN 1961

The Report of the Ministry of Education for the year 1961 has recently been published by H. M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 1737), price 8s. 6d. (9s. 1d. including postage). The Statistics which appeared in previous Reports have been improved and published as separate documents in two parts*, the first on 12th April 1962 and the second on 9th July 1962.

Further Education

The Report notes that last year saw an all-round expansion in

The Report notes that last year saw an all-round expansion in further education and growing public recognition of its importance to the economic and social well-being of the nation.

The chief events in this field were the publication of the White Paper on "Better Opportunities in Technical Education" (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February 1961, page 49), and the decision to transfer the colleges of advanced technology from local education authority control to direct grant status.

Other important developments included the reorganisation and extension of the system of national awards in business studies; the launching of the new Diploma in Management Studies; the

launching of the system of national awards in business studies; the launching of the new Diploma in Management Studies; the initiation of plans for establishing a comprehensive system of further education for agriculture; and the reorganisation of courses and examinations in schools of art.

The number of students in further education continued to rise

steadily. The largest proportionate increase over the last four years had been in full-time and sandwich course students but the number had been in full-time and sandwich course students but the number of part-time day and evening only students had also grown progressively. The rises between 1960 and 1961 were—full-time students: from 106,000 to 119,000; sandwich course students: from 11,300 to 12,900; part-time day students from nearly 488,000 to 556,000 and evening students from 713,000 to nearly 784,000. The technical colleges were still estimated to provide two-thirds of the current supply of trained technologists. The 1956 White Paper proposed to increase by 50 per cent. the output of students from advanced courses, estimated to be 9,500 in 1955. The output of some 15,000 advanced level students in 1961 showed the target fulfilled and expansions still continuing.

fulfilled and expansions still continuing.

The number of students taking courses for the Diploma in Technology rose from just under 5,000 to about 6,200. Thirty-seven candidates for Membership of the College of Technologists had

The year 1961 saw a further increase in full-time teaching strengths in further education. The target set by the Willis Jackson Committee was exceeded by 3,000 but recruitment for senior posts still lagged behind the expanding needs of the colleges.

Primary and Secondary Education

Legislation introduced in the autumn and passed in March 1962 implemented a Crowther recommendation of only two school leaving dates a year. This will lead to a better fourth year for those children who still leave school at the first opportunity. The first boys and girls affected will be those reaching 15 in September 1963; it is estimated that about 120,000 who would have left at Christmas will now stay till Easter 1964. Another 80,000 who would have

left at Easter will stay till the summer holidays.

The Minister of Education announced his acceptance of the The Minister of Education announced his acceptance of the Secondary School Examinations Council's proposals for a limited reform of advanced level syllabuses for the General Certificate of Education which will be implemented in 1963. He also accepted in principle the Council's proposal for secondary school examinations below the level of the G.C.E. for those who completed a fifth year at school. But he stressed the need for detailed research and experiment before the proposals were implemented.

The Central Advisory Council for Education (England) began a new enquiry—to consider the education between the ages of 13 and 16 of pupils of average or less than average ability.

new enquiry—to consider the education between the ages of 13 and 16 of pupils of average or less than average ability.

In January 1961, there were 6,960,000 children in maintained primary and secondary schools in England and Wales; some 37,000 more than in 1960. The number of infants remained virtually unchanged; juniors decreased by some 52,000, and the number of seniors rose by over 90,000. The number of pupils in senior classes in all age schools continued to fall, from 100,000 in January 1960 to 85,000 a year later. The percentage of all children in oversize to 85,000 a year later. The percentage of all children in oversize classes fell from 38.5 in January 1960 to 37.3 in January 1961.

Good progress was made in 1961 with the building programme for 24,000 new places in teacher training colleges: the first 12,000 places should come into use by the end of 1962. Six day colleges were opened. These were particulary intended for older students, and were successful in attracting candidates. All colleges continued their efforts to take as many suitable applicants as possible, and the number admitted to initial training in 1961—17,500—equalled the record set up the previous year. There was also a small increase in the number of graduates taking professional training. This was very welcome, says the Report, because a temporary decline had been feared following the cessation of deferment from national service. Good progress was made in 1961 with the building programme for

Teacher supply is expected to be one of the major continuing preoccupations of the 1960s. There were 269,100 full-time teachers in maintained schools in March 1961, an increase of 5,200 over the previous year and nearly 57,000 over 1951. In the last ten years the school population has increased by 21 per cent. and the number of teachers by 27 per cent. school population has it teachers by 27 per cent.

ng the year 24,700 teachers were recruited—17,100 women and 7,600 men. In the same period, 15,700 women left teaching, but only 3,800 men. Thus, although more than two women were recruited for every man, the annual net increase of women teachers was only about one-third that of men. During recent years more women teachers had left the schools because they, like other young women, were marrying earlier and starting their families earlier.

One obvious way to offset the loss of these young women teachers was to encourage the return to teaching of trained married women as soon as their family responsibilities allowed, and a national campaign to attract married women teachers back to the schools was launched during the year. It was enthusiastically supported by local education authorities and resulted in the return of over 4,600 teachers.

The main graduate supply problem was the shortage of mathematics and science graduates and a committee was set up during the year, in conjunction with the universities, to examine in detail the various proposals to increase the supply of these

A notable feature of special educational treatment in 1961 was the increased attention paid to the needs of small groups of children with special difficulties, states the Report. Among several steps taken was the approval given in principle to a proposal by the Royal Institute for the Deaf to establish a school for 25 severely maladjusted deaf children, the cost being met partly by the Institute and partly by the Exchequer.

Increased provision for the adolescent blind will be made at

Hethersett Centre, which assists those who attend it to find and retain suitable employment.

In special schools generally over 2,000 more places were provided during the year. The main deficiency continued to be in the provision for educationally subnormal children, for whom all the extra places were intended. Nearly 12,000 were still reported to be awaiting admission to special schools, almost the same number a

Over 3½ million children in maintained schools had school dinners. This was the highest figure so far recorded and the highest percentage of the total number of pupils.

The Report says that the last two years have seen a great intensification of activity at all levels in the youth service; by the end of 1961 it was probably true to say that the service was looking forward to a period of consolidation in which the foundations would be laid for a youth service which would not only be much bigger than before the Albemarle Report but which might also assume new and wider functions

Proposals for building projects costing £13·5 million were submitted for programmes which provided for work to the value of £7 million to be started in the period 1960–63 and a system of priorities had to be introduced. Grants to national voluntary organisations for headquarters and training expenses went up from £176,500 to £229,000. Offers of grants towards the cost of local capital projects under the Social and Physical Training Grant Regulations went up from £422,500 for 182 projects to £863,600 for

progress was made towards the target of 1,300 full-time youth leaders by 1966 compared with some 700 in post when the Albemarle Committee reported. An enquiry in the middle of the year showed that the number of full-time leaders had probably already increased by about 100, and that local education authorities and voluntary bodies were ready to employ almost

another 400 within the next three years.

In 1961, for the first time, qualifications were laid down for the profession of youth leader, and salaries and conditions of service for full-time qualified youth leaders were recommended in the first report of the Joint Negotiating Committee.

The year saw the highest level of work started in school building. notwithstanding the reduction in minor works resulting from the Government's economy measures.

Four hundred and four new schools were occupied during the year. These, together with extensions and alterations to existing schools provided 91,000 primary and 112,500 secondary school

The five-year further education building programme announced in 1956 was carried out according to schedule, the last of the £70 million worth of projects having duly started by 31st March 1961. Further building programmes brought the total of work authorised between 1956–57 and 1962–63 to £100 million.

Figures given in the Report show that the great majority of students entering universities and teacher training colleges are receiving help from public funds. Of the 25,000 students entering Universities for the first time from England and Wales, 24,500 received help; of the 37,000 entering teacher training colleges 36,000 errors are received required great ride.

or 98 per cent. received grant aid.

Legislation was introduced in the autumn to give effect to the Government's decision on the Anderson Report and new and more generous income scales for the assessame into operation in 1961–62.

The Commonwealth and Education

The Commonwealth and Education

Educational co-operation within the Comonwealth from the standpoint of the Ministry is the subject of a special chapter in the Report. Many of the activities and functions of the Department in this field were new. Stimulation of Commonwealth studies in the schools had no close parallel in earlier years; and the Department was involved in a new way in the administration of schemes for the supply of teachers overseas, the training of teachers from overseas and other offshoots of the two recent Commonwealth Education Conferences.

The Report illustrates what is being attempted and achieved in teaching about the Commonwealth. In recent years about a thousand teachers a year have left the United Kingdom for service in the older Commonwealth countries and over 600 more have gone overseas every year to teach, mostly on short-term contracts, in the developing countries of the Commonwealth.

THE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 1959-1962

A Report by the National Youth Employment Council on the work of the Youth Employment Service, 1959–1962, has been presented to the Minister of Labour and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 9d. (2s. including postage). The National Youth Employment Council, which has separate Advisory Committees for Scotland and Wales, advises the Minister on questions of policy affecting the administration and development of the Youth Employment Service. The present Report covers the period from 1st April 1959 to 31st March 1962, and it supplements the Council's Special Interim Report, which gave a detailed account of the employment and training situation amongst young people (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 9).

The Council state that substantial increases have taken place in

The Council state that substantial increases have taken place in The Council state that substantial increases have taken place in the past three years in the number and percentage of boys entering apprenticeships. They add, however, that the large numbers of boys and girls expected to leave school at the end of the summer term this year will provide the real test for industry and the Youth Employment Service, and this will be particularly true of some of

Youth Employment Officers

From the many problems affecting the Youth Employment Service, the Report states, two stood out prominently during the period under review. The first was that of ensuring that the Service was adequately staffed to meet the additional load of work which the increasing number of school-leavers would impose on it. which the increasing number of school-leavers would impose on it. The second was that of adequate training for Youth Employment Officers. On the first, the Council point out that the staffing resources of the service had been able to meet the first impact of the "bulge" in 1961. They add that the peak is yet to come and close attention must still be paid to the adequacy of staffing throughout the Service, but that on the basis of experience last year it seems likely that the Service is now strong enough to withstand the further strain which will be imposed on it in 1962. On the second issue, the Council note the establishment of a Training Board to review and advise on the recruitment and training of such the second issue, the Council note the establishment of a Training Board to review and advise on the recruitment and training of such officers employed by local authorities, and the proposal to set up in Manchester a second training course similar to that already provided by the Kent Education Authority. They also welcome the increased intake at the Kent course, and the valuable training for Ministry of Labour and local authority Youth Employment Offices provided by the course organised by the Central Youth Employment Executive in collaboration with Birkbeck College, London

The Report draws attention to the rise in the proportion of boys obtaining apprenticeships, from a fairly consistent level of 34-35 per cent. in the years between 1950 and 1958, to 36 per cent.

in 1960, and 38 per cent. in 1961. Since the number of school leavers rose in 1958 and 1959 and again, substantially, in 1961, this percentage increase represented a substantial numerical increase. Instead of the grave shortage of training opportunities which it was feared would affect boys leaving school in the "bulge" years, so far the situation had been rather better than was expected. It ed true, however, that there was much room for improvement in the training position for girls.

Employment and Unemployment

The Council considered the years 1959-1961 to have been, in The Council considered the years 1959–1961 to have been, in general, a period of steady improvement in employment opportunities for young people. At Christmas 1961, however, the numbers of school leavers rose steeply to nearly 30 per cent., or 40,000, higher than a year before. These greater numbers were absorbed rather more slowly into employment than in the previous year, but more quickly in the difficult areas than the smaller numbers who left at Christmas 1959. School leavers in the North-east, particularly boys, were faced with the poorest prospects in the country and the situation gave cause for some concern. In Wales, too, the percentage of school leavers was higher than elsewhere, with the exception of the North-east, but it was not significantly higher than a year before. In Scotland the position was much the with the exception of the North-east, but it was not significantly higher than a year before. In Scotland the position was much the same as elsewhere in the country. A Table included in the Report gives details of the percentage of Christmas school leavers unemployed, by region, in March 1960, 1961 and 1962.

The Council also refer to a survey of unemployed young people made in two areas—Midland and North Midland—in October 1960, where there was a lively demand for labour. The survey analysed the research where areas when a people were unemployed. It showed

the reasons why some young people were unemployed. It showed that the length of unemployment was generally very short, and that labour turnover accounted for a substantial part of it.

Careers Information for Schools

Reference is made to the "Choice of Careers" series of booklets and other officially produced publications providing careers information for schools, and to a careers film "Mr. Marsh Comes to School", produced in 1961, which is intended to provoke secondary school pupils to think seriously about choosing a career and to make use of the Youth Employment Service.

Appendices to the Report contain statistical Tables; these give details, by industry and occupation, of the numbers of young persons entering employment during the three years under review; a record of school leavers and other persons advised and assisted during the period 1st February 1959 to 31st January 1962, and information about applications for assistance through the Training

INDEX OF TOTAL HOURS WORKED BY OPERATIVES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

The Ministry of Labour have examined the possibility of compil-The Ministry of Labour have examined the possibility of compli-ing a series in index form of total weekly hours worked by operatives in manufacturing industry and have come to the conclusion that a reasonably satisfactory index can be compiled for manufacturing industry as a whole (excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing) and for broad industrial groups within manufacturing industry, though for broad industrial groups within manufacturing industry, though the figures for these groups are likely to be less reliable. The index, which uses the overtime and short-time figures obtained from employers on employment returns ("L" returns), can be compiled monthly as from May 1961. (Prior to that date it can be compiled six times a year, for February, May, August and November, from overtime and short-time figures, and for April and October from the half-yearly enquiry into hours of work, etc., of manual workers.) The index relates to a particular week on each occasion, and can be made available about seven weeks after the date of the relevant "I" returns

The index is calculated from overtime and short-time figures by The index is calculated from overtime and short-time figures by linking (a) an estimate of the number of operatives at work in the week in each month in which "L" returns are rendered with (b) an estimate of the average weekly number of hours worked per head. The Ministry's half-yearly enquiries into earnings and hours of work of manual workers each April and October, the results of which are available in August and February respectively, provide a bench mark against which the second component of the index of the available of the results of the a bench mark against which the second component of the index can be checked, and the index is provisional until the results of the relevant half-yearly enquiry are known. The index might also require some further marginal adjustment each February when the first component might have to be revised in the light of information about numbers employed, obtained from the most recent exchange of National Insurance cards, but this adjustment would normally

Estimate of number of operatives at work

The estimate of the numbers at work in manufacturing industry is made in the following way. A figure is already published every month of the total number of employees (administrative, technical and clerical workers and operatives combined) including those temporarily laid off and those absent from work owing to sickness, etc. This figure is based on information obtained once each the exchange of National Insurance cards supplemented by information on employment returns (see pages 313 and 314 of this GAZETTE). To reduce this to a figure of operatives at work estimates have been made of the number of operatives, i.e., employees excluding administrative, technical and clerical workers,

and the number who lost a whole week's work through (a) shorttime working, (b) sickness, (c) holidays. The estimate of the number of operatives is based on information about the proportion of time working, (b) sickness, (c) holidays. The estimate of the number of operatives is based on information about the proportion of operatives to all employees obtained on "L" returns in October each year, when administrative, technical and clerical workers are distinguished from operatives. The "L" returns each month give the information about short-time working. The estimate of numbers absent sick during the whole of the week is obtained by using a sickness rate which is calculated by expressing the total numbers absent from work in all industries owing to sickness or industrial injury* as a proportion of total insured employees (including the unemployed and sick). The estimate of numbers on holiday is based on information obtained by the Ministry of Labour about the spread of holidays in industry in the summer of 1960 (published in the issue of this GAZETTE for February 1961).

The calculation of the numbers absent through sickness is rough, as the figures of sickness and industrial injury relate to all workers in all industries, but it does adjust the figures of operatives to allow for variations, partly seasonal in character, in the incidence of sickness. Similarly, the figures of holiday absences are not precise but give a broad indication of absence for this reason. Any error in

give a broad indication of absence for this reason. Any error in these adjustments is likely to be fairly constant and thus not to distort the trend in a series.

Estimate of average weekly number of hours worked per operative

The estimate of the average number of hours worked per head is
made by calculating a figure of net overtime per head and adding it
to the figure of normal weekly hours of work produced by the
Ministry of Labour; this latter figure is at present published each
month in index form. The figure of net hours of overtime per head
is calculated by dividing the number of operatives at work at month in index form. The figure of net hours of overtime per head is calculated by dividing the number of operatives at work at establishments rendering returns, into a figure of net hours of overtime worked by those operatives, i.e., hours of overtime (obtained from "L" returns), less hours of short-time (obtained from "L" returns) and less hours lost by employees sick for part of the week. This last estimate is based on numbers of new claimants for sickness benefit and industrial injury benefit during the week expressed as a proportion of all employees; as with the other adjustment for sickness mentioned above this gives an all industry rate. The assumption is made that each new claimant during the week loses half a week's work, and that the same number resuming work each also

^{*} Table 25, Monthly Digest of Statistics (Central Statistical Office). New claims or sickness benefit and industrial injury benefit are subtracted from the numbers beent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury to give an estimate of umbers absent the whole week. The figure of new claims is also used in stimating numbers absent for part of a week.

^{*} Statistics of Education, Part 1. Price 15s. (15s. 8d. including postage); atistics of Education, Part 2. Price 15s. (15s. 7d.). H.M. Stationery Office.

(Average 1958 = 100)

lose half a week's work.

The resultant estimate of average hours worked per head has the following main limitations:-

(1) No allowance at this stage has been made for part-time workers.

(2) No information is obtained on "L" returns about overtime

(2) No information is obtained on "L" returns about overtime worked by maintenance workers, who probably regularly work longer than the normal working week.

(3) Many women workers do not work the full agreed working week and it is unrealistic in their case to estimate actual hours

worked by adding the figure of normal weekly hours to the figure of net overtime per head.

(4) No allowance has been made for hours lost through absenteeism, on which there is no statistical information.

An adjustment is made for part-time workers but not until the next stage in the calculation when the total number of hours worked is calculated; to make it earlier would prevent an essential check on the calculation, viz. the comparison of the estimated figure of average hours worked with the figures of average hours worked with the figures of average hours worked by full-time manual workers obtained from the half-yearly enquiry into hours of work, etc. As regards the other limitations, they appear normally to compensate each other in the estimates for manufacturing industry as a whole, except as noted in the following paragraphs.

Average hours worked: comparison of estimate with half-yearly

Comparison of the estimated figures of average hours worked in manufacturing industry from 1956 onwards has been made with figures obtained from the half-yearly enquiry. Comparison is hindered because on no occasion until October 1961 do the figures relate to the same months; as the estimates are now made monthly, a direct comparison in the same month is possible half-yearly as from October 1961. The estimated figures of average hours worked are consistent with the figures obtained from the half-yearly enquiry, except in the second half of 1960, when the estimates show a fall in average hours worked between May and November 1960, whereas the enquiry figures show very little change between April

Changes since 1958 in the level of the estimates and the enquiry figures in individual industry groups have been examined to see what light they throw on this. In 1959, when normal weekly hours of work scarcely changed, the estimates of change in average hours worked compare satisfactorily with the changes revealed by the worked compare satisfactorily with the changes revealed by the enquiry. This is to be expected since the estimates, when normal hours are not changing, are based largely on information from employers who are also providing information in response to the enquiry on hours of work, etc. In the early part of 1960, when normal weekly hours changed considerably, the general position is still reasonably good, e.g., a very big change in hours worked in engineering was measured satisfactorily in the estimates. In the second part of 1960, the period of divergence, the estimates were wide of the mark in metal goods, textiles and clothing. A fall in normal weekly hours in these industries was not reflected by a corresponding fall in actual hours worked and yet was not balanced by increased overtime working. These are industries which employ by increased overtime working. These are industries which employ large numbers of women (the proportion of females to all employees is 35 per cent. in metal goods, 55 per cent. in textiles, and 73 per cent. in clothing, compared with 32 per cent. in all manufacturing industries). The reason for the divergence between the two series is probably that, because many women do not work the full agreed working week, a reduction in normal hours may not affect their actual hours as they are already working less than the newly agreed hours

As large movements in normal weekly hours seem to have ceased As large movements in normal weekly nours seem to have ceased for the time being, and as past experience shows that the estimates are satisfactory when normal weekly hours are constant, it has been assumed that the divergence was temporary. Allowance has therefore been made for the variation in level, i.e., the estimates from November 1960 onwards have been raised to the approximate level of the enquiry figures. Comparison of the estimates for October of the enquiry figures. Comparison of the estimates for October 1961 and April 1962 with the enquiry figures for those dates, confirms that this adjustment has been satisfactory. Only slight revisions were required when the results of the enquiries became

Estimate of total weekly hours worked by operatives in manufacturing

Estimate of total weekly hours worked by operatives in manufacturing industry

In the light of the foregoing, the Ministry of Labour have constructed an index of total weekly hours worked by operatives in manufacturing industry in the last week in each month for which the calculation can be made as from February 1956. This is contained in Table I on page 307. A figure of total hours worked is obtained at each date* by multiplying the estimate of average hours worked by the estimate of operatives at work, and then reducing the resultant figure to allow for women operatives working part-time. The proportion of women operatives on part-time is derived from "L" returns and the number of hours worked by part-time operatives is obtained from the half-yearly earnings enquiry. The index is, of course, subject to seasonal variations about an underlying trend, but the amplitudes of the seasonal movements and the trend cannot be estimated reliably until a sufficiently long continuous series of values of the index is available. sufficiently long continuous series of values of the index is available. Meanwhile some rough estimates of average seasonal movements can be made on the basis of the February, April, May, August, October and November values. For these months the normal seasonal deviations have been estimated to be:—

February — 0·1	August -2.6
April + 1·1	October + 1·2
May + 0.8	November + 1·8
1	

* Except in April and October each year when the figure of hours worked is stained from the half-yearly hours and earnings enquiry.

industry will not be produced, because the limitations mentioned earlier are more serious when the formula is used to produce such figures. For example, a figure of average hours worked has been calculated for each industrial order from February 1958 onwards and in some orders the level differs by an hour or more from the and in some orders the level differs by an nour of more from the level obtained in the half-yearly enquiries. Moreover, although in each order the trend is for the most part reasonably close to the trend revealed by the half-yearly enquiries, there are, as the figures for 1960 show, occasional quite substantial divergencies. Indices have been produced for the following industrial groups:

(1) engineering, electrical goods and metal goods,

(2) vehicles, (3) textiles, leather and clothing,

(4) food, drink and tobacco, (5) other manufacturing industries.

They may be subject to greater revision than the index for all

manufacturing industries combined.

The figures of average weekly hours worked by full-time operatives, estimated as part of the calculation, are expressed in index form in Table II on page 307.

Uses of the index of total weekly hours worked

It is already possible to compile an index of employment from the monthly estimates that are made of the number of employees on employers' payrolls and to refine this index to relate to operatives on the payrolls by excluding administrative, technical and clerical workers. Neither of these series, however, measures changes in the total number of man hours worked. The proposed new index provides for the first time a regular and frequent measure of changes. provides for the first time a regular and frequent measure of changes in total hours worked by operatives in manufacturing industry. This can be compared with such statistics as the index of industrial production and the number of accidents reported in factories, though any such comparisons must recognise that the index relates to only one week in the month and may not always be representative of the month and as at holiday times.

of the month, e.g., at holiday times.

The following Table illustrates the differences in the three employment series mentioned in the preceding paragraph, i.e., all employees on the payroll, operatives on the payroll and operative hours worked. All three show different trends since 1956 for two

(1) the series for all employees includes administrative, technical and clerical workers who have provided the greater part of the increase in the numbers employed in manufacturing industry in

(2) the payroll figures do not allow for changes in the average number of hours worked or in the numbers actually at work.

Indices of Employment in Manufacturing Industr

Teget tree!	Leans Missi et e	and baldsonle	(1958 = 100)
Co 00 01	Employees on payroll	Operatives on payroll	Operative hours worked
1956	. 101.5	103 · 2	104.2
957	. 101.5	102.2	103.5
958	100.0	100.0	100.0
959	100.5	99.6	100.5
060	104.5	103.5	103.5
961	106.0	104.3	102.5

The Table below compares the proposed new index and the indices of employment (i.e., all employees and all operatives on the payroll) with the index of production and illustrates the differences between with the index of production and illustrates the differences between changes in output per employee and per operative per year, and changes in output per operative per hour. It is not suggested that the latter is the only satisfactory measurement of productivity, as an increase in output on an operative's part may spring primarily from work done by administrative, technical and clerical employees, but it is one form of productivity that it is useful to measure.

Productivity in Manufacturing Industry

n, and can	CELOR GOCHER	rentur week on	lates to a part	(1958 = 100)
ingures of	Index of production	Output per employee per year	Output per operative per year	Output per operative per hour
1958 1959 1960 1961	100·0 106·0 114·5 114·7	100·0 105·5 109·6 108·2	100·0 106·4 110·6 110·0	100·0 105·5 110·6 111·9

This monthly index of operative hours worked may be regarded as an approximate measure of changes, over time, in the average period to which operatives in factories in manufacturing industry are exposed to the risk of accident. It thus enables account to be taken of such changes when interpreting the incidence of accidents reported to the Ministry of Labour under the Factories Act. The Table which follows gives, in index form, the total numbers of accidents reported in factories in recent years, the index of operative hours worked and a derived index of reported accidents per opera-

Accidents per Operative Hour

32/5	bedeiduq	there is already	A companyolic	(1958 = 100)
	anibubat	Reported accidents in factories	Operative hours worked	Accidents per operative hour
1956		111.9	104.2	107.4
1957		105.1	103.5	101.5
1958	ALE DOD	100.0	100.0	100.0
1959	Vac-pourses	103.8	100.5	103.3
1960		112.9	103.5	109 - 1
1961	Ser 61040	113.0	102.5	110.2

Table I.—Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked by Operatives Table II.—Index of Average Hours Worked by Operatives in **Manufacturing Industry** in Manufacturing Industry

		(Average	1958 = 100)
SALE SOL	- Charles in the co	The winds of the state of the s	AL MINNSHAM

Ministry of Labour Gazette August 1962

milentrole off. offered to the series of th	All Manu- facturing Indus- tries	Engi- neering Elec- trical Goods Metal Goods	Vehicles	Textiles Leather Clothing	Food Drink Tobacco	Other Manu- factur- ing	it by the Minister 1764) price 10s. the work of the and Allowances.	All Manu- facturing Indus- tries	Engi- neering Elec- trical Goods Metal Goods	Vehicles	Textiles Leather Clothing	Food Drink Tobacco	Other Manu- factur- ing
1956	104·2 103·5 100·0 100·5 103·5 102·5	102·1 102·1 100·0 99·8 103·0 105·6	105·2 102·9 100·0 103·2 106·2 101·4	109·8 108·6 100·0 100·2 101·6 96·8	100·0 99·4 100·0 99·0 100·0 100·2	104·0 103·5 100·0 100·9 105·3 104·2	1956	101·2 101·1 100·0 100·8 99·9 98·6	101 · 3 101 · 1 100 · 0 100 · 4 99 · 4 99 · 0	100·9 101·3 100·0 101·6 98·5 97·5	101·3 101·5 100·0 101·5 101·8 98·2	100·3 100·2 100·0 99·6 99·3 98·0	101·3 101·2 100·0 100·7 100·0 98·7
Week ended: 1956 February 25 April 28 June 2 August 25 October 27 November 24	104·9 105·2 104·7 100·3 104·9 105·4	103·1 103·2 102·4 97·8 102·5 103·4	109·2 108·9 108·1 96·0 104·3 104·0	111·3 111·2 110·6 104·2 110·6 111·3	96·5 98·1 98·4 100·0 103·8 103·2	103·9 104·6 104·1 102·1 104·5 104·9	Week ended: 1956 February 25 April 28 June 2 August 25 October 27 November 24	100 · 8 101 · 3 101 · 1 101 · 0 101 · 3 101 · 3	101·0 101·8 101·1 100·9 101·5 101·2	101·3 101·4 101·2 100·0 100·5 100·6	101·0 101·2 101·2 101·3 101·6 101·8	99·5 99·8 100·6 101·0 100·2 101·0	100·7 101·3 101·3 101·4 101·6 101·5
1957 February 23 April 20 June 1 August 31 October 26 November 30	103·6 104·9 104·5 101·1 102·5 104·4	102·4 103·3 102·9 99·4 101·3 103·6	100·6 104·9 104·6 97·4 102·9 106·0	111·3 111·3 111·2 104·0 105·9 107·8	97·4 98·7 98·7 100·0 100·0 101·3	103·4 104·6 104·1 102·9 102·2 103·8	1957 February 23 April 20 June 1 August 31 October 26 November 30	100·7 101·1 101·3 101·7 100·9 101·0	100·7 101·5 101·2 101·3 100·9 101·0	101.2	101 · 6 101 · 6 101 · 7 101 · 9 100 · 7 101 · 2	99·5 99·8 100·5 101·0 99·8 100·3	100 · 9 101 · 3 101 · 3 101 · 9 100 · 9 100 · 8
1958 March 1 April 26 May 24 August 23 October 25 November 22	102·2 101·4 101·0 96·6 99·0 99·7	102·5 101·7 101·4 96·4 98·7 99·3	104·3 102·0 101·7 92·8 99·4 100·3	104·9 102·1 101·3 93·6 98·5 99·2	96·8 100·3 99·4 101·6 100·3 101·0	101·3 100·9 100·8 98·4 99·1 99·8	1958 March 1 April 26 May 24 August 23 October 25 November 22	100·3 100·2 99·7 100·0 99·8 100·0	100·4 100·5 99·7 99·8 99·8 99·7	101·4 99·3 99·4 99·4	100·6 99·8 99·4 99·7 100·0 100·6	99·5 100·0 100·5 100·7 99·5 99·7	100 · 0 100 · 0 99 · 8 100 · 1 100 · 0
1959 February 21 April 25	97·3 99·6 100·5 98·2 103·2 104·1	96·9 99·6 99·3 96·6 102·6 103·5	100·9 103·5 104·6 95·7 106·6 107·8	97·5 100·0 100·9 97·0 102·5 103·4	95·2 98·1 98·7 100·6 101·0 101·3	97·0 99·4 100·3 100·6 103·6 104·7	1959 February 21		98·6 100·2 100·0 100·6 101·8 101·1	102·1 101·6 101·6 102·1	99·9 101·2 101·8 102·2 101·9 102·3	98·5 99·5 99·8 100·3 100·0 99·7	98 · 7 100 · 3 100 · 4 101 · 3 101 · 3
1960 February 27 April 30	103·5 104·0 103·3 100·4 105·1 104·7	103·7 102·3 102·2 98·9 105·0 105·6	105.7	102·4 103·1 102·9 96·9 102·0 102·5	96·0 100·0 97·8 100·0 104·0 103·0	104·2 105·3 104·6 104·0 107·2 106·8	1960 February 27	99·8 99·7 99·6	101·7 99·0 98·7 98·5 99·6	100·8 98·6 98·5 96·4	102·2 101·0 102·5 102·5 100·7 101·7	98·5 100·0 99·2 99·1 99·6 99·4	100 -
1961 February 25 April 22 May 27 June 24 July 29† August 26 September 30 October 28 November 25 December 30t	101·9 104·3 103·1 104·1 91·5 99·1 103·5 102·9 102·6	104·7 107·2 105·6 107·1 92·3 101·1 108·0 106·9 106·1	101·0 105·1 104·6 105·3 89·0 96·4 104·0 100·7	98·3 99·7 98·0 98·0 86·0 91·6 93·6	95·7 99·5 98·5 100·8 98·6 99·7 101·5 102·8	103·7 105·5 105·0 105·8 92·9 102·5 106·0 104·1 103·5	1961 February 25 April 22 May 27 June 24 July 29 August 26 September 30 October 28 November 25 December 30†	99·2 98·3 99·1 99·3 98·6 98·5 98·3	98.6 99.6 98.2 99.3 99.6 98.5 98.9 98.8	99·0 98·0 98·7 99·0 99·1 98·0 96·6	98·2 98·6 98·7 98·1 98·2 97·9	96·5 98·3 97·8 98·1 99·2 98·5 97·8 98·3 98·4	99. 99. 98. 98.
1962 January 27 February 24 March 31 April 14 May 26† June 23		103 · 6 105 · 1 104 · 7 105 · 1 105 · 3 104 · 8	101·7 101·7 101·7 100·9	95·4 94·6 93·2 94·6	96·5 98·0 98·7 99·8 101·7 102·8	101·5 101·8 102·2	1962 January 27 February 24 March 31 April 14 May 26‡ June 23	97·9 98·1 98·0	98 - 3	2 98·0 2 98·2 3 98·0 4 97·4	97·1 97·2 97·1	97·3 97·5 97·8 98·1	97· 97· 97· 97·

* To preserve comparability average figures for 1961 have been calculated from the six months for which figures are available in previous years.

† Figures for dates after June 1961 are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1962. The figures from May 1962 may also be subject to revision when the results of the October 1962 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available.

‡ Indices for week-ended 30th December 1961 are omitted as the figures are affected by the Christmas holiday.

* To preserve comparability, average figures for 1961 have been calculated from the six months for which figures are available in previous years.
† Indices for week-ended 30th December 1961 are omitted as the figures are affected by the Christmas holiday.

‡ The figures from May 1962 may be subject to revision when the results of the October 1962 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS. **APRIL 1956-APRIL 1961**

At intervals this GAZETTE contains a short article on the effect of combining the average weekly earnings of agricultural workers, coal miners, British Railway workers, London Transport Executive employees (wages grades), inland waterways workers of the British Transport Commission and dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements with those obtained from the Ministry's normal half-yearly enquiries. The last such article, which gave estimates for April 1960, was on page 374 of the issue of September 1961.

The estimates for April 1961 show that the figure for men would have been decreased from 301s. 4d. to 298s. 11d. and that for youths and boys increased from 135s. 9d. to 137s. 6d. whilst those for women and girls would have been virtually unchanged. However, as will be seen from the following Table, with the exception of youths and boys, there would have been very little difference in the percentage increase over April 1956.

tion to 1940. Ponalties for mes included statespees of up	I	Percentage i April 1956 t	ncrease from o April 196	n sonsili 1
propie for present security and a propie for the security of t	Men	Youths and Boys	Women	Girls
Industries covered by the Ministry's half-yearly enquiries	28	35	27	27
All industries as defined in the first paragraph above	27	31	27	27



NATIONAL INSURANCE

Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for 1961

The Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for the year 1961 has been presented to Parliament by the Minister and published by H.M. Stationery Office (Cmnd. 1764) price 10s. (10s. 7d. including postage). The Report reviews the work of the Ministry in the administration of War Pensions and Allowances, and of the Family Allowances, National Insurance, Industrial Injuries Insurance and related Schemes. (A separate Report on War Pensioners for the year 1961, covering, in addition to the administration of war pensions, the provision of medical and surgical treatment for the war disabled, has been made jointly by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland, and is published as Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland, and is published as House of Commons Paper No. 223, Session 1961–62, price 6s. 6d. (6s. 11d. including postage)).

Fifty Years of National Insurance

15th July 1962 marked the golden jubilee of the coming into effect of the first National Insurance Act. Part I of the Act provided for the payment through Friendly Societies, Trade Unions and other "Approved Societies", of sickness, disablement and maternity cash benefits and for the services of a general practitioner and certain other medical benefits for the insured person. The scheme was compulsory and contributory, and, with certain exceptions, covered all those between the ages of 16 and 70 working under a contract of service in manual labour; or in non-manual employment if their rate of remuneration did not exceed £160 a year. The contract of service in manual labour; or in non-manual employment if their rate of remuneration did not exceed £160 a year. The scheme was supervised by four Insurance Commissions—for England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland with a co-ordinating National Health Insurance Joint Committee. Part II of the Act introduced a limited scheme of unemployment insurance directly administered by the Central Government through the Labour Exchanges which had been established two years earlier. It provided for a compulsory and contributory scheme of insurance against unemployment in certain skilled trades in industries known to be subject to employment fluctuations.

against unemployment in certain skilled trades in industries known to be subject to employment fluctuations.

Initially Part I of the Act affected some 13 million workpeople at an annual cost of about £8 million. In the fifty years which have elapsed since the original system of social security, national insurance has been developed and refashioned so that contributions are now payable for over 24 million persons, and the cost of benefits is at the annual rate of £1,150 million.

Cost of Benefits

The overall cost of benefits being paid at 31st December 1961 (at the rate of over £1,385 million a year) included over £100 million a year for war pensions and nearly £135 million for family allowances from Exchequer funds and about £1,150 million for benefits from the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Funds, including £800 million for retirement pensions. Contributions being paid by insured persons and employers to the two funds at the end of 1961 were at the rate of nearly £1,000 million a year and the Exchequer support to the two Funds was running at the rate of over £200 million.

War Pensions

There is a continued decline in the number of war pensions, which fell by 24,000 during the year to about 700,000—268,000 for the 1914 War and 431,000 for the 1939 War. The total includes about 506,000 disablement pensions, 138,000 widows' pensions and 56,000 pensions for parents, orphans and other dependants.

pensions for parents, orphans and other dependants.

During the year there were 5,900 new awards of disablement pensions in respect of service in, or since, the 1939 War. Some 11,100 such pensions were discontinued because of improvement in the pensioner's condition or because of death, and at the end of the year the total number in payment was 316,500. Ninety-nine new pensions were awarded for disablement due to 1914 War service and the number being paid at 31st December was over 189,000.

The number of allowances for wives in payment at the end of the year was 392,000 and children's allowances totalled 336,000.

Treatment allowances were paid to 23 500 pensioners prevented

year was 392,000 and children's allowances totalled 336,000.

Treatment allowances were paid to 23,500 pensioners prevented from working because they were receiving approved treatment for war disablement; 15,500 of these were hospital in-patients.

In 1961 pensions were awarded to 1,420 widows of the 1939 War and at the end of the year 69,300 such pensions were in payment. The number of 1914 War widows' pensions being paid at the end of the year was 68,600, including 700 awarded during 1961.

Over 53,000 war pensioners (disabled, widows and dependants) were helped by Welfare Officers, War Pensions Committee members and voluntary workers during the year. The number of war orphans under care or supervision of the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance at the end of 1961 was just over 1,500.

At the end of 1961 over $3\frac{1}{2}$ million families containing $9\frac{1}{2}$ million children were receiving family allowances. Total expenditure on these allowances in 1961 was over £133 $\frac{1}{2}$ million, an increase of £3 $\frac{1}{2}$ million over 1960.

An analysis of the families at the beginning of the year showed that about 62 per cent. had two children under the age limits (i.e., were receiving one allowance); 24 per cent. had three such children; nearly 9 per cent. had four, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. had five or more.

Graduated Pension Scheme

The graduated pension scheme started in April 1961, and in April this year the first of more than 30 million P.A.Y.E. returns covering the initial year of the scheme's operation began to reach the Ministry's Central Office at Newcastle from the Inland Revenue.

At Newcastle, the returns are microfilmed and the information from them is transferred to punched cards and thence to magnetic tape for processing on the high-speed electronic computer used for recording graduated contributions.

The number of certificates issued by the Registrar of non-Participating Employments up to 31st March 1962 covered about 4,440,000 pages 18.

In November 1961, 202,000 persons were receiving unemployment benefit compared with 177,000 in November 1960. Cost for the year ended 31st March 1961 was £30 million.

Sickness and Maternity Benefit

New claims for sickness benefit in 1961 (52 weeks) totalled nearly 9,152,000, which was 833,000 more than in 1960 (a 53-week year). This increase was due to an influenza epidemic in January and February. Cost of sickness benefit for the year ended 31st March

1961 was £135 million.

About 867,000 maternity grants, 326,000 home confinement grants and 198,000 maternity allowances were awarded in the year ended 31st March 1961, at a cost of about £20½ million.

During 1961 about 459,000 new retirement pensions came into payment, about 133,000 of them to wives of pensioners in right of their husband's insurance. At the end of the year, 5,677,000

people were receiving retirement pensions.

At the end of 1961 about 390,000 men and women who had At the end of 1961 about 390,000 men and women who had reached minimum pension age during the previous five years had not retired and were earning increases to pension. During the year ended 30th June 1961 about 42½ per cent. of the pensions awarded to men and about 33½ per cent. of those awarded to women on their own insurance included additions for postponed retirement. Of all retirement pensions in payment at the end of 1961 over one-third of those for men and one-fifth of those for women qualifying on their own insurance had been increased in this way.

on their own insurance had been increased in this way.

Total expenditure on retirement pensions in the year ended 31st March 1961 was £677 million.

At the end of 1961 about 335,000 women were receiving widows' pensions, about 145,000 were getting widowed mothers' allowances and about 21,000 widows' allowances were also in payment. Widows' pensions of 10s. a week numbered 89,000. The cost of these benefits for the year ended 31st March 1961 was £65½ million.

This is a benefit available to a woman whose marriage has been dissolved or annulled and who has not remarried, if her former husband dies and she has a child to whose support he was contributing. At the end of 1961, 219 such allowances were in payment.

About 1,600 allowances were awarded during the year and at 31st December allowances were being paid for 5,500 children. The cost for the year ended 31st March 1961 was £420,000.

About 303,000 grants were awarded for deaths in 1960 and the cost for the year ended 31st March 1961 was nearly £6 million.

Industrial Injuries Scheme

The number of claims for injury benefit in 1961 (52 weeks) was 833,000 compared with 861,000 the previous year (53 weeks). The cost in the year ended 31st March 1961 was about £17 million. At the end of October 1961 nearly 180,000 disablement pensions and 114,000 special hardship allowances were in payment; constant attendance allowance was being paid to about 1,800 pensioners and to some 400 men receiving workmen's compensation. About 650 hospital treatment allowances were being paid. The total cost of disablement benefit and supplementary allowances for the year ended 31st March 1961 was £27½ million. About 19,500 widows were receiving industrial death benefit at the beginning of 1961 and the cost of the benefit for the year ended 31st March 1961

The average number of persons for whom national insurance contributions were payable during 1960 was about 24½ million, of whom over 16½ million were men. Over 22½ million were employed persons; nearly 1½ million self-employed; and over a quarter of a million non employed. a million non-employed.

Contribution and Benefit Offences

Criminal proceedings for failure to pay contributions and allied offences totalled 7,702, slightly less than in 1960. Penalties for offences involving the re-use of stamps included sentences of up to 18 months' imprisonment and fines of up to £700. Legal proceedings were taken against 1,242 people for offences connected with obtaining benefit improperly and there were convictions in practically every case. practically every case.

National Health Service Contributions

The Ministry collected contributions on behalf of the National Health Service amounting to £115 million in the year ended 31st

Graduated Contributions on Holiday Pay

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has made the National Insurance (Assessment of Graduated Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1962, relating to the calculation of graduated national insurance contributions on holiday pay. The Regulations, which came into operation on 30th July, were approved in draft by the National Insurance Advisory Committee, whose Report has been published as a House of Commons Paper.

These Regulations make a technical amendment to secure that

for the purpose of graduated contributions certain payments for holiday weeks can be treated as forming part of an employee's ordinary series of payments even though calculated on a quite different basis, such as where a piece-worker receives holiday pay

based on his period of service.

The two alternative methods of calculating graduated national insurance contributions on holiday pay in advance are: (1) the contributions for a weekly paid employee are assessed, from a weekly contribution table, on each week's pay taken separately—as if the ordinary weekly series of payments had continued and the holiday pay had formed part of it; (2) a single assessment is made on

the total pre-holiday pay packet, using the contribution table appropriate to the total number of weeks involved.

The new regulation secures that the first method can be used even though the holiday pay is calculated on a quite different basis from

the employee's ordinary series of payments.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1962 No. 1565) and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee (House of Commons Paper No. 261, Session 1961–62) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (6d. including postage) and 5d. (8d.)

Improved National Assistance Scales

On 27th July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance

On 27th July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1962 (S.I. 1962 No. 1617 H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (6d. including postage)), which provide for increases from 24th September in the weekly sums allowed for requirements, other than rent, for the purpose of determining the need of applicants for assistance under the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Draft Regulations in the terms of a draft submitted to the Minister by the National Assistance Board were laid before Parliament on 3rd July, together with an explanatory memorandum (Cmnd. 1768, 5d. (8d.)), and were subsequently approved by both Houses. The Regulations amend the scales laid down by earlier amending Regulations operative since 3rd April 1961 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January 1961, page 11) by providing for the weekly rates for a single householder to be increased by 4s., for a married couple by 5s. 6d., and for an adult living as a member of someone else's household, by 2s., with appropriate improvements for young people and children and in the special scales applicable to blind persons and persons who have suffered a loss of income in order to undergo treatment for tuberculosis of the respiratory order to undergo treatment for tuberculosis of the respiratory system. In his statement to the House of Commons when presenting the draft Regulations, the Minister said that the Board had on this occasion felt that rather more proportionately should be given to the single householder than to other people. He added that on the basis of the present numbers the additional cost of the new improved rates would amount to about £20½ million in a full year.

The following Table sets out the present and revised rates for both the ordinary and special scales:

	11				2076 1033 1035	Prese Week Rat	kly	Ne Wee Rat	kly
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Ordinary scale: Husband and wife Single householder Other persons:						90 53	0 6	95 57	6
21 years or over	.220	entra	,003.07	0300	0.10	49	6	51	6
18 but under 21 years 16 but under 18 years		ESICIY.	10.00	100		38 32	0	40 34	
11 but under 16 years 5 but under 11 years			Calebra.	ation.	ed in	24 20	0	25	
		1000	most		5 00	17	0	18	0
Special scale (applicable to	blind	and c	ertain	tubercu	lous				
persons, see above): Husband and wife, of Husband and wife, of						112 127	6	120 136	0
Other such persons: 21 years or over	1.50	100	MAN		eds. h	76	0	82	
18 but under 21 year 16 but under 18 year		City.		***		57 47	0	60 50	0

STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND **PRODUCTION** No. 2 SEPTEMBER 1962

In the Preface to the first issue of the above-mentioned volume which appeared in April 1962 it was stated that the second issue would be published in August.

In order to include the latest (April 1962) details of average earnings, both national and regional, of manual workers, it has been found necessary to postpone publication of issue No. 2 until mid-September. Copies will then be available from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 12s. 6d. (13s. 5d. including postage).

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Slaughterhouses (No. 1) Regulations 1962: **Statutory Draft**

In accordance with the statutory procedure for making special regulations, the Minister of Labour has given notice in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes, under section 180 of, and Schedule 4 to, the Factories Act 1961, that he proposes to make special regulations providing that for the purposes of the instruments specified in the Schedule to the regulations, the expression "factory" shall include the premises used for the slaughtering of animals or the confinement of animals while awaiting slaughter to which the definition of that expression in section 151 of the Factories Act 1937 (since repealed and re-enacted in section 175 of the Factories Act 1961) was extended by section 7 of the Slaughterhouses Act 1958 (since repealed and re-enacted in subsection 1(d) and (e) of the said section 175).

Any objections to the draft Regulations, copies of which can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (6d. including postage), must be sent to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, 8t. James's Square, London S.W.1. on or before 10th September

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR **ORGANISATION**

152nd Session of the Governing Body

The 152nd Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva on the 1st, 2nd and 29th June under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. T. Merani (India). The United Kingdom Government was represented by Mr. G. C. H. Slater, C.B.E., Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour. Sir George Pollock, Q.C., Director of the British Employers' Confederation and Mr. Harold Collison, C.B.E., Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council and General Secretary of the National Union of Agricultural Workers, attended as members representing respectively.

respectively, employers and workers.

Notes on the main subjects discussed by the Governing Body are contained in the following paragraphs.

General Service Salaries

The Governing Body accepted proposals for increases in the salary scales of general service category officials in Geneva, and for basing future adjustments of salaries on movements in the index prepared by the Office Fédéral, des Arts et des Métiers et du Travail (O.F.I.A.M.T.).

Survey of the Organisation and Structure of the I.L.O.

The Governing Body decided that this survey, which was agreed in principle at the 151st Session of the Governing Body in March 1962, should be carried out by a commercial firm of consultants from the United States, between January and April 1963. It was also agreed that the firm would report to the Director-General who would submit their recommendations with his comments to the Financial and Administrative Committee of the Governing the Financial and Administrative Committee of the Governing Body. They will then be examined by a Working Party appointed by the Committee.

Complaint by the Government of Portugal against the Government of

The Governing Body agreed that a Commission consisting of Mr. Enrique Armand-Ugon (Hungary) as Chairman, Mr. T. P. P. Goonetilleke (Ceylon) and Mr. Erik J. S. Castren (Finland) should be set up to consider the complaint by Portugal that the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) was not being observed by Liberia. It will make its first report to the 153rd Session of the Governing Body in November 1962.

Freedom of Association

The Governing Body approved five further reports (61st-65th) by the Committee on Freedom of Association. Among the cases dealt with were complaints relating to Singapore and Southern

Among the reports considered by the Governing Body were the Report of the Second Session of the African Advisory Committee (Tananarive, 3rd-14th April 1962) (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May 1962, page 182) and the Report of the Committee on Statistics of Hours of Work (Geneva, 9th-14th April 1962).

Election of Officers for 1962-1963

Mr. A. Parodi (Government Member, France) was elected Chairman for the year 1962–1963 and Mr. P. Waline (Employers' Member, France) and Mr. J. Möri (Workers' Member, Switzerland) were re-elected as vice-chairmen.

Among the future meetings which were arranged were (a) Seventh Session of the Textiles Committee, Geneva, 11th–22nd March 1963; (b) Seventh Session of the Iron and Steel Committee, Geneva, 6th–17th May 1963; (c) Tripartite Technical Meeting for the Food Products and Drink Industries, Geneva, 9th–20th

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Working Conditions in Australia*

The labour force of Australia is estimated to be 4.3 millions, or about 40 per cent. of the population; three out of every ten men and one out of four women workers being employed in manufacturing industries. The distribution of the labour force shows that 15 per cent. are engaged in rural occupations; of the remainder, 5 per cent. are professional and semi-professional, 25 per cent. are employed in administrative and clerical (including commercial) occupations, 15 per cent. are skilled craftsmen, 20 per cent. are semi-skilled and the balance comprise unskilled, domestic and other workers.

Working conditions are regulated partly by legislation and partly by industrial awards resulting from a system of conciliation and arbitration established by legislation of the Federal and State

The article which follows provides an outline of some features of conditions in the manufacturing industries.

Hours and Overtime

Standard hours of work are normally prescribed by Common-wealth and State industrial tribunals, various State legislations, and for those workers not so covered, by the Commonwealth Concilia-

tion and Arbitration Commission.

Legislation was introduced in New South Wales and Queensland in 1947 granting a 40-hour week in all industries and trades regulated by State awards and agreements; similar provisions were also made by the South Australian Industrial Court, the Court of Arbitration in Western Australia and the Victoria and Tasmania Wages Boards and therefore, by the beginning of 1948, practically all employees

whose conditions of work were regulated by industrial authorities had a standard working week of 40 hours or less.

Most employees work a five-day week and in industries or occupations which are still conditioned to Saturday morning work it is becoming the rule for employees to receive an additional payment, generally at the rate of time-and-a-quarter. There is no statutory limitation on overtime and all hours worked in excess of the prescribed hours must be paid for on the basis of time-and-a-half for the first four hours, and double time thereafter; Sunday work attracts double-time rate. Awards covering industries where work outside the normal day-time hours is essential make provision for shift work, the hourly rates for which are lower than those

Annual and Public Holidays

A minimum period of two working weeks with pay per year is the general standard for most industrial workers and is prescribed by State legislation or by awards. The major exceptions are sevenday shift workers and certain special groups, mainly "white collar" and professional workers, who are allowed three weeks holiday. Groups such as journalists and nurses are given three weeks leave to compensate in part for work on public holidays. All States follow the Commonwealth pattern, except for New South Wales where legislation provides three weeks' holiday for all workers other than those governed by Federal awards and seven-day shift workers who are granted an additional week. In all States, legislation provides for long service leave of three months after 20 regislation provides for long service leave of three months after 20 years' service with one employer; in South Australia there is statutory provision for seven days' leave in the eighth and each subsequent year of service with the one employer. Civil servants and other government employees generally receive more favourable long service leave conditions by legislation, the usual allowance being six months' leave after 20 years' service. Employees in the

coal-mining industry also enjoy a special long service leave scheme.

In addition to annual holidays there are about ten public holidays granted to most workers and in some States one or two local public holidays are also observed. (A detailed account of paid holiday allowances appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for March 1962,

The wage structure in Federal awards usually contains two major elements, a basic wage (which is the lowest legal wage payable to an adult worker) and a margin. Power to fix basic wages in the Commonwealth for male and female workers is vested in the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission under

* This article is based on information obtained from the Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1960, and other official publications. Acknowledgment is made of the assistance given by Australia House, London W.C.2.

powers provided by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-59. The Commission now conducts annual reviews which, in effect, decide the amount of the basic wages in all

The principle of the basic wage was established in 1907 by the "Harvester Judgment" delivered in the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court under which, in the absence of any definition in the legislation of "a fair and reasonable wage", a standard was adopted based on "the normal needs of the average employee regarded as a human being living in a civilised community Judgment also provided for margins for skill, minimum rates for apprentices and juniors, lower rates for old, slow or infirm workers. overtime payments and a standard working week of 48 hours. The principle was also established of a basic wage for country areas being lower than for metropolitan areas and this principle is still

From 1921 to 1930, Commonwealth and State basic wages were adjusted periodically in relation to the cost of living index. During the depression in the 1930's the principle laid down in the Harvester Judgment was modified, and in 1931 the Commonwealth Court of Arbitration ruled that the level of wages, and of the basic wage in particular, must be such as the economy could sustain. This principle was re-affirmed during the Basic Wage and Standard Hours Enquiry 1952/1953 when the Court was for the first time since 1921 called upon to consider whether the basic wage should properly be linked to the cost of living index. Since 1953, when the practice of automatic quarterly adjustments in the Commonwealth basic wage was discontinued, it has been subject to annual review. Adjustments have taken the form of a flat increase which is the same for all the capital cities. In 1961 the Commonwealth Arbitration Commission confirmed its intention to continue to adjust the basic wage annually according to the newly published Consumer Price Index (which was considered more reliable than the retail price index previously used) with a review every other year in relation to the whole economy.

During February 1962, the Commission decided that there should be no change in the Federal basic wage until 1963, as there had been no change in the index during 1961 to motivate any

adjustment.

At present New South Wales, alone among the States, makes automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage in conformity with movements in the retail price index; up to March 1961, Queensland reviewed basic wages quarterly in relation to the retail price index, but since June 1961 changes in the basic wage are only made after a full enquiry; Western Australia determines the basic wage quarterly in relation to the retail price index; and Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania (where wages are determined by South Australia and Tasmania (where wages are determined by Wages Boards) follow Commonwealth practice. While in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania the State basic wage is at present the same as the corresponding Federal wage, in New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia it is greater by varying amounts

The basic wages for women are generally 75 per cent. (about 68 per cent. in Queensland State awards and variable in New South Wales) of the men's rate, and the margin is based on the same received by men doing identical work, although only one State, New South Wales, has legislated on the question of equal pay and this does not apply to women employed under Federal awards or for all categories of women workers.

Relatively few awards make specific provision for payment by result, although piecework is general for sheep shearing, fruit picking and other agricultural work; workers in many other industries participate in collective production bonus schemes.

The Table which follows has been taken from the Monthly Review of Business Statistics, February 1962, and shows the basic

rates and earnings now in operation. The earnings figure includes, in addition to wages at award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime, over-award and bonus payments, etc., calculated on the basis of total wages and salaries divided by total civilian employment expressed in male units, which represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings. As it is not possible to estimate this ratio in all States, the same ratio has been used throughout, and precise comparisons between average earnings in different States cannot be made. The Exchange Rate of £A 1.25 =£1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Basic Wage Rates under Commonwealth and State Awards and Average Weekly Earnings

THE PROPERTY OF STREET	N		C			P. S.					1	138	-2	-41	9		017	1935		Table	100		1	No	rther	n Te	rri	tory		C:	923	35	Bell	
	1		w South Wales Victoria Queensland		South Australia Western Australia		Tasmania			N. of 20th Parallel				S. of 20th Parallel			Six Capitals		A	Australia														
BASIC WAGE Commonwealth Award as from 7th July 1961	00	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d		£	s.	d.	A	£s		d.	£	s.	d.	£	S	. d.	1	£ s	. d.	£	s.	d.
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as from February 1962 Adult Women	9	9	0	03	8	12	0	4	8	10	55	8	9	7	76 10	8	19	37 1	10	8 1	6	54 10	ed	-		Zi			100			10	-	
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS as at December 1961												数				588				od:			212			Sit						700		
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Notes.—¹ Includes 8s. special loading; ² Includes 5s. 7d. freight loading; ³ Automatic quarterly adjustments operative; ⁴ Automatic adjumonwealth rates adopted; ⁵ Determined by State industrial tribunal, after full inquiry on retail price index; ⁶ Rates same as Commonwealth rates adopted; ⁵ Determined by State industrial tribunal, after considering retail price index; ⁶ Includes the Australian Capital Territory; ⁶ Includes the Australian Capital Territory; ⁶ Includes the Australian Capital Territory; ⁶ Includes the Australian Capital Territory; ⁶ Includes the Australian Capital Territory; ⁶ Includes the Australian Capital Territory; ఄ of Includes the Australian Capital Territory; ఄ of Includes the Australian Capital Territory; ఄ of Includes the Australian Capital Territory; ఄ of Includes the Australian Capital Territory; ఄ of Includes the Australian Capital Territory; ఄ of Includes the Australian Capital Territory; ఄ of Includes the Australian Capital Territory; ఄ of Includes the Australian Capital Territory; ఄ of Includes the Australian Capital Territory;

Social Security

Prior to 1947, social security was governed partly by Common wealth and partly by State legislation, but, by the Commonwealth Social Services Act, 1947, as amended, all existing legislation was co-ordinated, and provision made for old age, invalid and widows' pensions, allowances to wives and children of invalid pensioners and maternity, child endowment, unemployment, sickness and funeral benefit, and rehabilitation services. The Act is administered and maternity, child endowment, unemployment, sickness and funeral benefit, and rehabilitation services. The Act is administered by the Department of Social Services which co-operates with the Department of Health in certain health benefits closely related to social services, and is largely financed from the National Welfare Fund which is appropriated from normal income tax receipts. Old age and widows' pensions are on a public assistance basis, and begin heavish enorged the respectively heavish provided by the service payer. basic hospital and pharmaceutical benefits are public service payments, except in the case of pensioners for whom these are regarded

Old Age Pensions are payable to men aged 65 and women aged 60 who satisfy certain residence qualifications and are subject to a means test as to both income and property. The maximum benefit for a single person is £4 per week and the pensioner may have other income amounting to £2 16s. a week and still receive a full pension; a married couple may have a joint income of £5 12s. and each receive full pension, making a maximum total of £13 12s. per week.

Invalid Pensions are subject to the same conditions and are payable at the same rates as old age pensions to persons aged 16 and over. A person temporarily incapacitated is not eligible for a pension but may qualify for sickness benefit amounting to £3 a week for an adult or married minor, with an additional £2 2s. for a dependent wife and 10s. for one dependent child.

These benefits are not subject to a nationality condition and are available to all permanent residents. In the case of a permanently blind person there is no means test

blind person there is no means test.

Unemployment and sickness benefits are available to those who suffer temporary loss of regular earnings. The current cash benefit is £3 6s. a week for an adult or married minor, with an additional £2 8s. for a dependent wife and 12s. for each dependent child. These benefits are subject to a means test on income but there is no nationality condition and any permanent resident is eligible.

Widows' Pensions are divided into three categories; Class A, widow with one or more children under 16 years; Class B, widow aged 50 or over without children, and widow, over 45 whose Class A pension has ceased because she no longer has a child; Class C, widow under 50 years of age in necessitous circumstances following the death of her hysband the death of her husband.

The maximum Class A pension is £4 4s. a week, plus 8s. for each child after the first; Class B, £3 10s.; Class C, £3 10s. for a maximum period of 26 weeks—if the widow is pregnant this payment continues until confinement, after which she qualifies for a Class A

A recent amendment to the Act introduced a new merged means test for these pensions incorporating the income and property tests which were previously separate.

Maternity allowances are payable amounting to £12 for the first birth, £12 16s. if there are one or two other children and £14 if there are three or more children. There is no means test and these allowances are paid in addition to any hospital benefits.

Funeral benefit of up to £8 is payable but, where the expenses have been partly met from a contributory funeral benefit fund other than a friendly society, it is only payable to the amount (not above £8) by which the cost exceeded the amount paid from the contributory fund.

In addition to these pensions and allowances, the National Health Act, 1953-1959, provides for a medical benefits scheme, a hospital benefit scheme, pensioner medical service and pharmaceutical benefits. The cost is financed by a Federal government grant and contributions from members of voluntary insurance

Workmen's Compensation

By legislation, employers in all States and territories are liable to pay compensation for industrial accidents or diseases including injuries suffered while travelling to or from work. The amount of compensation is determined by the degree of injury: for temporary incapacity the employee receives weekly payments, the amounts of which vary according to a fixed scale or in relation to the worker's earnings. Permanent disability is compensated by a lump sum which, in the event of death, is paid to the dependants.

Rehabilitation

Since 1910, Australia has paid invalid pensions, on a public assistance basis, to the permanently incapacitated and to permanently blind persons 16 years of age or over. Until World War II, co-ordinated medical and social services for the physically handicapped were mainly for children and adolescents and were conducted by voluntary agencies. In 1945, the Government's Department of Social Services initiated a programme which cared for, trained, and employed 11,000 disabled servicemen, and in 1948 established the Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service which carries out a national peacetime programme for the rehabilitation of adults.

The Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service is a unit of the Department of Social Services which in turn is responsible to the Minister.

ment of Social Services which in turn is responsible to the Minister of Social Services. Rehabilitation is provided free to those receiving benefits, or are eligible to receive benefits, under Australian socia security legislation. These are (a) those receiving, or eligible for, invalid and widow pensions, (b) those receiving, or eligible to receive sickness and unemployment benefits, (c) those receiving tuberculosis

allowances and (d) boys and girls of 14 or 15 years of age who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for an invalid pension when they reach 16. Rehabilitation may also be had on the payment of certain fees by those who cannot qualify for

The programme provides a full range of rehabilitation services at seven centres located in or near the capital cities of the mainland States. The Rehabilitation Service makes use of existing com-munity training services: technical and trade schools, universities business colleges and on-the-job training in industry

When training begins the pension or benefit is suspended and a rehabilitation allowance, which amounts to £2 8s. per week for a married trainee with one or more children, is paid instead. In addition, a training allowance of £1 4s. per week is paid and a living-away-from-home allowance is paid where necessary; a single trainee receives £1 8s. for the first eight weeks and a married trainee with nearly the pensions £2 8s. of the reight weeks the allowance with no children receives £2 8s.; after eight weeks the allowance with no children receives £2 8s.; after eight weeks the anowance becomes £1 4s. in each case. A person under training may be provided, free of charge, with surgical aids and appliances and books, and also trade tools up to the value of £32, which amount may be repaid in small instalments if retained.

Apprenticeship Training

Although the Federal Parliament has no legislative authority over apprentices as such, the Commonwealth has considerable influence over apprenticeship by virtue of (a) the power of the Federal Parliament in respect of legislation concerning industrial relations where these extend beyond the limits of any one State; (b) Commonwealth sovereignty over territories, and (c) Commonwealth yment of apprentices in its own undertakings and in the

In the States, apprenticeship is regulated by various legislation. The New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940, provides for the appointment of an Apprenticeship Commissioner who, together with members of the Conciliation Committee set up for the industry concerned, forms the Apprenticeship Council for the industry concerned, forms the Apprenticeship Council for that industry. In Victoria, apprenticeship is governed by the Apprenticeship Act, 1927, which set up a bipartite Apprenticeship Commission of seven members (three each for the employers and workers and one appointed by the Minister). There is no single statute or portion of a statute in South Australia which provides a complete code: technical education and training are regulated by the Apprentices Act, under the Apprentices Board, with two representatives each from employers and workers and two from the Government: apprenticeship generally is regulated by the Industrial Arbitration Act of 1912. In Western Australia and in Tasmania the principal legislation is the Apprenticeship Act of 1942 setting up a Commission of two representatives each from the employers and workers under a Government President.

Employment Service

The Commonwealth Employment Service is operated by the Department of Labour and National Service under the provisions of the Re-establishment and Employment Act of 1945-1959.

The service functions on a four-tier basis; the Central Office is in Melbourne and there is a Regional Office in the capital city of each State with 120 District Employment Office in suburban areas and the larger provincial centres and 341 agents in the smaller country centres. In addition to the ordinary placing work and duties connected with the administration of unemployment and sickness benefit, the Commonwealth Employment Service provides special facilities for placing young persons, disabled persons, immigrants. facilities for placing young persons, disabled persons, immigrants, rural workers and professional and technical workers. Vocational guidance is given free of charge by qualified psychologists, and is available to all, with particular emphasis on young persons, disabled persons and ex-servicemen. A similar service operates independently in New South Wales.

Regular surveys of the labour market are made and detailed Regular surveys of the labour market are made and detailed information supplied to interested Commonwealth and State Government Departments and to the public, and advice given on labour market questions, the availability of manpower and employment opportunities in various occupations and areas. At the end of June 1962, there were 93,128 applicants registered for employment, representing 2·2 per cent. of the estimated labour force of 4·3 millions

Nearly one in seven persons living in Australia has emigrated there since World War II, and nearly 2 million people have arrived under various schemes since assisted immigration began. As a basis for planning, the Government has decided that net immigration should equal 1 per cent. of population per year, subject to periodical review. periodical review.

In the summer of 1960, the Federal Government announced a In the summer of 1960, the Federal Government almounced a sponsorship scheme for the settlement of skilled tradesmen and their families in Western Australia in an attempt to further the State Government plan to develop that area. The flow of immigration is controlled according to the capacity of the State to absorb manpower and the local manpower situation. In recent years, immigration to Western Australia has been at the rate of about 7000 capacity of the State of State to absorb manpower and the local manpower situation. In recent years, immigration to Western Australia has been at the rate of about 7000 capacity and principally through personal nomination. 7,000 persons annually, principally through personal nomination by settlers already established. This intake of personal nominations will now be reinforced by Federal nominees who will be allotted to jobs in industries necessary to the development of the State.

In addition, a quota of handicapped refugees is also allowed during 1960-61, 500 refugee families, each with a handicapped member, were admitted in addition to 3,500 refugees under assisted passage arrangements mainly from camps in Austria and Italy.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment* in Great Britain in June

GENERAL SUMMARY

From June 1962 onwards the monthly estimates of the general manpower position, the numbers in civil employment, the numbers employed and the numbers working overtime and short-time will relate to the middle and not to the end of the month.

Between end-May and mid-June 1962, the number in civil employment is estimated to have increased by 38,000 to 23,995,000. The main increases were in miscellaneous services, agriculture and fishing and the distributive trades, and the main decrease in manufacturing industries.

The Employment Exchanges filled 133,000 vacancies in the four week period ended 11th July 1962. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 11th July was 251,000.

In the week ended 23rd June 1962, the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,770,000. In the same week, the estimated number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries was 89,000.

There were 400,000 persons registered as unemployed on 16th July of whom 380,000 were wholly unemployed and 20,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 18th June and 16th July, unemployment rose by 3,000.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in July was 1.8 per cent., the same as in June. In July 1961 it was 1.2 per cent.

The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 196,000—52 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population at mid-June was 24,809,000, an increase of 23,000 compared with the end of May.

GENERAL MANPOWER POSITION

The broad changes in the manpower situation between end-May and mid-June 1962 are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-June 1961.

the and areas. At the one	OLI SOCIETA	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	CANAL COL	(The	ousands)
registered for employment, inted Jabour force of A-3	End June 1961	End Apr. 1962	End May 1962	Mid June 1962	Change May- June 1962
Number in Civil Employment Males	23,925	23,877	23,957	23,995	+ 38
	15,682	15,646	15,679	15,697	+ 18
	8,243	8,231	8,278	8,298	+ 20
Wholly Unemployed Males Females	251	403	385	372	- 13
	184	298	285	278	- 7
	67	105	100	94	- 6
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Males Females	474 459 15	443 426 17	444 427 17	442 425 17	- 2 - 2
Total Working Population† Males	24,650	24,723	24,786	24,809	+ 23
	16,325	16,370	16,391	16,400	+ 9
	8,325	8,353	8,395	8,409	+ 14

* The figures of employment for all dates after June 1961 are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1962.

† The total working population represents the estimated number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. The total comprises the Forces, all persons—employers and persons working on their own account as well as employees—in civil employment (including persons temporarily laid-off but still on the employers' pay-rolls) and wholly unemployed persons registered for employment. Part-time workers are counted as full units.

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

An analysis of the total numbers in civil employment by broad industrial groups is given in the Table below.

other oxody of aldelians as	es dell'acces	de un tim de	in bleen in	(Tho	usan	ds)
Industry or Service	End June 1961	End Apr. 1962	End May 1962	Mid June 1962	M Ju	ange ay- ine 62
Agriculture and Fishing Mining and Quarrying	948 731	904 720	920 718	937 714	4)	17 4
Food, Drink and Tobacco	832 532 631	827 528 606	837 527 605	842 526 603	2 + 1510	5 1 2
Goods	2,147	2,175	2,174	2,169	-	5
Engineering Vehicles	241 898 569 842 585 1,651	237 896 562 818 590 1,658	236 893 563 817 591 1,661	234 891 561 813 587 1,659	194 19	2 2 2 4 4 2
Total in Manufacturing Industries	8,928	8,897	8,904	8,885	5349	19
Construction Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Financial, Professional, Scien-	1,617 379 1,683 3,312	1,610 387 1,676 3,292	1,626 387 1,678 3,304	1,628 387 1,680 3,317	+ ++	2 2 13
tific and Miscellaneous Services National Government Service Local Government Service	5,060 511 756	5,116 514 761	5,142 514 764	5,167 514 766	X + +	25 ₂
Total in Civil Employment	23,925	23,877	23,957	23,995	+	38

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end of June 1961, end of April and May 1962, and mid-June 1962.

The figures relate to all insured employees except those registered as wholly unemployed, i.e., they include persons temporarily laid-off by employers and persons unable to work on account of sickness. They exclude employers and persons working on their own account and are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of monthly changes in the numbers of employers and persons working on their own account cannot be made.

The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle of each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts of insurance cards. In the case of industries other than coal mining, construction, gas and electricity, use has also been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls (including those temporarily laid-off and those absent from work owing to sickness, etc.) at the beginning and at the end of the period; the two sets of figures are summarised separately for each industry and the ratio between the two totals is the basis for computing the change in employment during the period. Industries and services which are not covered by employers' returns (or are only partially covered), or for which figures are not available in the same form as those shown, are omitted from the Table.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands)

	En	d-June 19	61	Fa	d April 10	62	E-	d May 104	62	water Maria		isands)
Industry face a same	441-75	Fabrica	- Lawrence	Male	d-April 19	Purelm	201312	d-May 190			d-June 19	
Mining, etc.	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products Milk Products Sugar Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products Animal and Poultry Foods Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries Tobacco	457·2 33·0 83·5 19·4 36·8 28·1 12·3 40·6 30·3 15·6 21·9 78·8 39·2 17·7	18·7 359·9 8·4 58·2 38·1 35·5 14·7 4·2 63·8 48·4 4·1 18·7 20·4 23·4 22·0	817·1 41·4 141·7 57·5 72·3 42·8 16·5 104·4 78·7 19·7 40·6 99·2 62·6 39·7	630·9 460·4 33·5 84·8 19·0 38·1 26·4 12·4 41·5 29·5 16·2 22·5 79·4 39·9 17·2	18·7 352·0 8·5 58·8 37·2 36·0 13·9 4·1 61·7 44·2 4·3 19·3 20·6 22·2 21·2	812 · 4 42 · 0 143 · 6 56 · 2 74 · 1 40 · 3 16 · 5 103 · 2 73 · 7 20 · 5 41 · 8 100 · 0 62 · 1 38 · 4	628·7 464·2 33·6 85·6 19·2 38·5 27·4 12·4 41·3 29·6 16·3 322·7 80·0 40·5 17·1	357·9 8·5 59·3 38·1 36·8 14·8 4·2 60·2 45·8 4·5 20·4 21·0 23·0 21·3	822·1 42·1 144·9 57·3 75·3 42·2 16·6 101·5 75·4 20·8 43·1 101·0 63·5 38·4	625·3 467·4 33·5 86·4 19·3 39·3 27·9 12·3 41·3 30·1 16·2 22·7 80·6 40·7 17·1	18·7 359·9 8·4 59·9 38·3 37·0 15·3 4·2 60·1 46·4 4·5 20·5 21·1 22·9 21·3	827·3 41·9 146·3 57·6 76·3 43·2 16·5 101·4 76·5 20·7 43·2 101·7 63·6 38·4
Chemicals and Allied Industries Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel Mineral Oil Refining Lubricating Oils and Greases Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Printing Ink Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap, etc. Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	384·2 18·0 32·5 6·8 172·5 31·7 21·0 34·4 30·8 27·2 9·3	145.9 0.5 6.7 2.2 44.5 41.6 10.9 14.3 14.3 5.6 5.3	530·1 18·5 39·2 9·0 217·0 73·3 31·9 48·7 45·1 32·8 14·6	380·8 17·2 32·4 6·8 171·7 32·5 19·7 33·9 31·4 26·1 9·1	144·8 0·5 6·7 2·2 45·0 40·8 10·6 14·3 14·1 5·4 5·2	525.6 17.7 39.1 9.0 216.7 73.3 30.3 48.2 45.5 31.5 14.3	379·5 17·0 32·2 6·9 171·2 32·4 19·3 33·9 31·3 26·2 9·1	145·1 0·5 6·7 2·2 45·0 40·9 10·6 14·4 14·1 5·4 5·3	524·6 17·5 38·9 9·1 216·2 73·3 29·9 48·3 45·4 31·6 14·4	378·6 16·9 32·1 6·9 170·8 32·5 19·2 33·9 31·3 26·1 8·9	145·1 0·5 6·7 2·2 44·8 41·2 10·5 14·3 14·3 5·3 5·3	523·7 17·4 38·8 9·1 215·6 73·7 29·7 48·2 45·6 31·4 14·2
Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel (General) Steel Tubes Iron Castings, etc. Light Metals Copper, Brass and other Base Metals	554·5 279·7 46·9 111·8 45·4 70·7	75·9 24·4 9·0 14·5 11·7 16·3	630 · 4 304 · 1 55 · 9 126 · 3 57 · 1 87 · 0	531·5 265·1 46·7 106·8 44·1 68·8	74·3 24·2 8·9 14·1 11·5 15·6	605·8 289·3 55·6 120·9 55·6 84·4	530·1 265·1 46·5 106·1 44·0 68·4	74·6 24·3 8·9 14·0 11·5 15·9	604·7 289·4 55·4 120·1 55·5 84·3	527·9 264·3 46·2 105·6 43·7 68·1	74·3 24·2 8·8 14·0 11·4 15·9	602·2 288·5 55·0 119·6 55·1 84·0
Engineering and Electrical Goods Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors) Metal-working Machine Tools Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges Industrial Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery Mechanical Handling Equipment Office Machinery Other Machinery Industrial Plant and Steelwork Ordnance and Small Arms Other Mechanical Engineering Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments Watches and Clocks Electrical Machinery Insulated Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Radio and other Electronic Apparatus Domestic Electric Appliances Other Electrical Goods	1,556·4 31·3 78·4 41·9 37·1 47·1 23·6 47·9 45·5 280·9 141·4 25·1 160·0 86·5 7·5 164·7 41·2 39·8 132·2 39·8 132·2 41·8 82·5	564·6 4·8 14·1 12·8 6·8 8·4 3·4 6·6 18·9 62·4 18·4 6-1 46·3 48·0 8·5 57·9 21·6 26·0 104·3 24·8 64·5	2,121·0 36·1 92·5 54·7 43·9 55·5 27·0 54·5 64·4 343·3 159·8 31·2 206·3 16·0 222·6 62·8 236·5 66·6 147·0	1,578·8 32·4 81·8 44·3 36·6 47·0 23·5 50·1 48·4 283·5 162·7 90·1 7·5 165·9 41·4 40·6 138·3 39·5 83·4	569·7 5·1 14·6 13·0 6·3 8·4 3·5 6·8 19·5 62·0 18·0 6·3 46·2 48·9 8·2 56·3 21·8 28·7 107·7	2,148·5 37·5 96·4 57·3 42·9 55·4 27·0 56·9 67·9 345·5 155·3 30·8 208·9 139·0 15·7 222·2 69·3 246·0 62·8 148·5	1,577·4 32·5 81·9 44·5 36·6 46·9 23·3 50·4 48·5 282·8 136·7 24·3 162·2 90·1 7·5 165·8 41·3 40·5 138·3 39·9 83·4	570·2 5·1 14·7 13·0 6·3 8·4 3·5 6·8 19·4 61·8 17·9 6·3 46·4 49·2 8·1 56·2 22·0 28·7 108·1 23·4 64·9	2,147·6 37·6 96·6 57·5 42·9 55·3 26·8 57·2 67·9 344·6 30·6 208·6 154·6 139·3 15·6 222·0 63·3 69·2 246·4 63·3 148·3	1,574·2 32·3 81·5 44·4 36·6 46·6 23·2 50·2 48·0 282·2 136·3 24·0 162·2 89·8 7·4 165·3 40·6 138·9 138·9 83·2	568·8 5·1 14·6 13·0 6·3 8·3 3·5 6·8 19·3 61·6 17·9 6·3 46·3 49·1 7·9 28·5 108·6 23·7 64·3	2,143·0 37·4 96·1 57·4 42·9 54·9 26·7 57·0 67·3 343·8 154·2 30·3 208·5 138·9 15·3 221·1 69·1 247·5 147·5
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	164.5	8.2	240·2 172·7 67·5	223·7 162·5 61·2		235·7 170·8 64·9	222·9 162·2 60·7	11·9 8·3 3·6	234·8 170·5 64·3	221·0 160·7 60·3	8.2	232·8 168·9 63·9
Marine Engineering Vehicles Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Pedal Cycle, etc., Manufacturing Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	358·4 23·7 252·5 64·3	54·9 9·3 45·0 4·7 3·9	891·0 413·3 33·0 297·5 69·0 71·5 6·7	253·6 61·7	8·0 44·3 4·6 3·9	888·9 419·1 29·3 297·9 66·3 69·7	767·0 364·8 21·4 250·7 60·9 65·1	118·9 56·6 8·0 43·5 4·5 3·9 2·4	885·9 421·4 29·4 294·2 65·4 69·0 6·5	250·0 60·1 64·7	57·0 7·8 43·3 4·4 3·9	883·7 421·8 29·1 293·3 64·5 68·6 6·4
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Implements	28·4 34·1 15·4 16·4	8·4 6·5 19·1 10·6 21·0 13·1	557·4 24·1 11·7 47·5 44·7 36·4 29·5 363·5	33·1 15·5	189·6 8·5 6·3 17·5 10·0 19·9 12·9	550:3 24:7 11:6 45:3 43:1 35:4 29:8	361·3 16·2 5·3 27·8 32·9 15·6 16·9	10·0 20·8 13·0	24·7 11·7 45·1 42·9 36·4 29·9	16·1 5·3 27·7 32·8 15·7 16·9	8·4 6·4 17·2 10·0 21·0 12·7	550·1 24·5 11·7 44·9 42·8 36·7 29·6 359·9
Textiles Production of Man-made Fibres Spinning of Cotton, Man-made Fibres, etc. Weaving of Cotton, Man-made Fibres, etc. Woollen and Worsted Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing Other Textile Industries	374·6 32·9 42·6 45·2 92·4 8·3 4·6 37·9	9·9 78·9 69·8 107·1 8·6 7·5 87·7 4·4 15·9 13·9 21·4 24·2	121·5 115·0 199·5 16·9 12·1 125·6 7·9 35·8 21·2 31·3 76·0	32·3 39·8 44·0 91·6 8·7 4·8 37·9 3·6 20·4 7·3 9·9 51·0	9·8 70·2 64·6 103·1 9·3 87·4 4·4 16·3 13·9 21·2 23·5	42·1 110·0 108·6 194·7 18·0 12·1 125·3 8·0 36·7 21·2 31·1 74·5	32·4 39·7 43·9 90·9 8·7 4·8 37·9 3·6 20·5 7·4 11·8 50·8	9·7 69·4 64·0 102·6 9·4 7·3 87·6 4·4 16·3 13·9 21·2 23·2	42·1 109·1 107·9 193·5 18·1 12·1 125·5 8·0 36·8 21·3 33·0 74·0	32·5 39·7 43·6 90·5 8·8 4·8 37·9 3·6 20·5 7·4 11·8 50·4	9·6 68·8 63·4 102·3 9·4 7·3 86·8 4·3 16·2 13·8 21·0 23·0	108·5 107·0 192·8 18·2 12·1 124·7 7·9 36·7 21·2 32·8 73·4
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	36·1 23·6 7·9	6.9	62·6 30·5 22·8	36·8 23·8 8·4	26·4 7·0 14·5	63·2 30·8 22·9	36·7 23·6 8·3	7·0 14·6	30.6	23.6	7.0	30.6
Clothing and Footwear Weatherproof Outerwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. Hats, Caps, Millinery Other Dress Industries Footwear.	154·1 7·6 35·0 20·5 7·4 13·8 4·8	410·8 22·7 96·3 48·4 41·0 98·8 9·6 32·6	564·9 30·3 131·3 68·9 48·4 112·6 14·4 41·3	154 · 5 7 · 5 35 · 8 21 · 0 7 · 5 14 · 2 4 · 7 9 · 0	5 416·6 5 22·0 8 98·7 0 50·4 5 40·6 101·1 7 9·4 0 34·4	571·1 29·5 134·5 71·4 48·1 115·3 14·1 43·4	154·1 7·5 35·8 4 20·7 7·5 14·2 4·7 4·9·1	417·3 22·0 98·9 50·2 40·7 101·8 9·5 34·4	571 · 4 29 · 5 134 · 7 70 · 9 48 · 2 116 · 0 14 · 2 43 · 5	153·5 7·5 35·7 20·7 20·7 21·4·1 4·7 9·1	413·4 21·7 98·3 49·7 5 40·4 100·3 9·5 34·3	566·9 29·2 134·0 70·4 47·9 114·4 14·2 43·4
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and other Building Materials	262 · 6 69 · 6 28 · 5 58 · 2 16 · 2	80·7 7·6 38·1 19·0 1·7	343·3 77·2 66·6 77·2 17·9	264 · 1 68 · 9 29 · 0 59 · 0 16 · 3	80·6 7·4 37·7 19·2 3 1·7	344·7 76·3 66·7 78·2 18·0	265·0 69·2 28·9 2 59·2 16·2	81·2 7·4 37·8 19·5	346 · 2 76 · 6 66 · 7 78 · 3	2 265 · 0 69 · 3 7 28 · 7 7 59 · 1 16 · 3	80·8 3 7·4 37·5 1 19·4 3 1·7	345·8 76·7 66·2 78·5
Timber, Furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	79 · 8 79 · 1 9 · 9 24 · 9 18 · 7	12.5 20.8 9.4 4.6 6.3	92·3 99·9 19·3 29·5	80 · 1 79 · 0 9 · 1 5 · 25 · 1 18 · 1	12.6 20.3 9.0 2 4.3 2 6.2	92.3 99.3 18.8 29.3 24.4	80 · 2 78 · 6 8 · 9 · 7 5 · 25 · 4 18 · 2	12.6 20.3 8.8 4 4.3 2 6.3	92.8 98.9 18.1 29.1	80 · 2 78 · 2 5 9 · 6 7 25 · 1 18 · 1	12.7 20.4 8.7 4.2 1 6.3	92·9 98·8 18·3 29·3 24·4

(86046)

	Er	nd-June 19	061	En	d-April 19	962	E	nd-May 19	62	M	id-June 19	ousands)
Industry	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	-					
	Traics	Temales	Total	Iviales	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing, Publishing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	397·2	215·1	612·3	402·7	217·2	619·9	403·4	218·0	621·4	403·9	217·2	621·1
	75·5	21·9	97·4	74·8	21·5	96·3	74·6	21·5	96·1	74·5	21·4	95·9
	31·0	36·3	67·3	31·6	35·3	66·9	31·8	35·7	67·5	32·2	35·8	68·0
	33·1	37·4	70·5	34·2	37·3	71·5	34·2	37·2	71·4	34·2	36·9	71·1
	106·5	28·6	135·1	107·2	30·2	137·4	107·9	30·4	138·3	108·1	30·5	138·6
	151·1	90·9	242·0	154·9	92·9	247·8	154·9	93·2	248·1	154·9	92·6	247·5
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Equipment Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Plastics Moulding and Fabricating Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	181·1	123 · 0	304·1	183·7	120 · 4	304·1	184·0	120:3	304·3	183·9	119·8	303·7
	85·9	38 · 4	124·3	85·6	38 · 0	123·6	85·8	37:9	123·7	85·4	37·6	123·0
	13·0	4 · 1	17·1	12·9	4 · 1	17·0	12·9	4:1	17·0	12·9	4·1	17·0
	7·5	8 · 1	15·6	7·7	7 · 9	15·6	7·7	8:0	15·7	7·7	8·0	15·7
	12·2	21 · 3	33·5	12·1	19 · 9	32·0	12·0	19:7	31·7	12·0	19·5	31·5
	5·3	6 · 4	11·7	5·6	6 · 3	11·9	5·6	6:3	11·9	5·7	6·3	12·0
	36·1	29 · 4	65·5	37·9	28 · 7	66·6	38·1	28:8	66·9	38·4	28·9	67·3
	21·1	15 · 3	36·4	21·9	15 · 5	37·4	21·9	15:5	37·4	21·8	15·4	37·2
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,945 · 7	2,848 · 3	8,794 · 0	5,943 · 5	2,819.9	8,763 · 4	5,942.7	2,827 · 7	8,770 · 4	5,932 · 8	2,818 · 2	8,751 · 0
Construction	1,401 · 2	74.7	1,475 · 9	1,394.0	75.0	1,469 · 0	1,410.0	75.0	1,485.0	1,412.0	75.0	1,487.0
Gas, Electricity and Water Gas Electricity Water Supply	334·4	44·8	379·2	340·7	46·1	386·8	340·4	46·3	386·7	340·9	46·4	387·3
	109·2	14·9	124·1	109·6	15·1	124·7	108·9	15·3	124·2	109·1	15·3	124·4
	189·8	27·3	217·1	195·1	28·4	223·5	195·5	28·4	223·9	195·6	28·5	224·1
	35·4	2·6	38·0	36·0	2·6	38·6	36·0	2·6	38·6	36·2	2·6	38·8
Transport and Communication	218·0	48·8	266·8	219·3	47·4	266·7	220·4	47·8	268·2	222·0	48·1	270·1
	176·8	16·2	193·0	175·3	16·5	191·8	176·1	16·5	192·6	176·7	16·7	193·4
Distributive Trades Wholesale Distribution Retail Distribution Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain	1,331 · 8	1,483·0	2,814·8	1,321 · 6	1,473·7	2,795·3	1,323 · 7	1,483 · 8	2,807·5	1,328·5	1,491 · 6	2,820 · 1
	332 · 2	188·3	520·5	325 · 3	189·0	514·3	327 · 1	190 · 8	517·9	327·5	190 · 6	518 · 1
	784 · 2	1,226·3	2,010·5	779 · 6	1,214·9	1,994·5	780 · 7	1,223 · 3	2,004·0	785·1	1,231 · 4	2,016 · 5
and Agricultural Supplies	120·8 94·6	34·6 33·8	155·4 128·4	124·5 92·2	36·5 33·3	161·0 125·5	123·5 92·4	36.4	159·9 125·7	123.0	36·4 33·2	159·4 126·1
Miscellaneous Services Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc. Sport and other Recreations Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages, etc. Repair of Boots and Shoes	71·2	63·9	135·1	68·1	63·3	131·4	68·3	62.8	131·1	71·5	62.8	134·3
	32·8	20·6	53·4	29·7	17·8	47·5	29·6	17.8	47·4	31·9	19.3	51·2
	13·6	26·2	39·8	13·1	22·2	35·3	12·6	21.2	33·8	12·4	21.1	33·5
	183·5	391·1	574·6	176·8	372·8	549·6	180·9	385.5	566·4	183·6	397.5	581·1
	30·5	95·0	125·5	30·9	92·8	123·7	31·2	93.8	125·0	31·2	94.3	125·5
	11·3	34·6	45·9	11·2	33·2	44·4	11·2	33.6	44·8	11·2	33.8	45·0
	299·3	64·3	363·6	298·1	65·1	363·2	298·4	65.5	363·9	298·2	65.6	363·8
	12·9	4·2	17·1	12·2	4·0	16·2	12·7	4.2	16·9	12·8	4.4	17·2

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN JUNE 1962

The following Table shows the estimated amount of overtime and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in all manufacturing industries* in the week ended 23rd June 1962. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, technical and clerical employees are excluded. The information about short-time relates to short-time working arranged by the

	Esti-	Estimate ing mai	ed number of ntenance we	of operative orkers, on	es, exclud- overtime		Estimated n	number of	operatives o	on short-ti	me
	mated total number	2-10	Per-		overtime rked	8.6			Total	Hou	rs lost
Industry	of operatives (000's)	Number (000's)	centage of all oper- atives (per cent.)	Number (000's)	Average per operative on overtime	Stood off for whole week	Working part of week	Total on short- time	as per- centage of all oper- atives	Number (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
Food, Drink and Tobacco Bread and Flour Confectionery Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	585 107 78	176·0 35·7 11·6	30·1 33·4 14·9	1,489 286 69	8·5 8·0 5·9	0.4	1.9	2.3	0.4	41 77	17.9
Chemicals and Allied Industries Chemicals and Dyes	301 128	70·8 31·1	23·5 24·3	680 330	9·6 10·6		0.1	0.1		1	11.6
Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel (General) Iron Castings, etc	462 223 96	112·2 30·6 33·6	24·3 13·7 35·0	924 261 270	8·2 8·5 8·0	0·3 0·3	14·8 10·1 3·1	15·1 10·4 3·1	3·3 4·7 3·2	155 117 26	10·3 11·2 8·3
Engineering (inc. Marine Engineering) and Goods Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	1,464 927 537	556·1 406·5 149·6	38·0 43·9 27·9	4,288 3,226 1,062	7·7 7·9 7·1	0·2 0·2	3·5 1·8 1·7	3·7 2·0 1·7	0·3 0·2 0·3	37 22 15	10·1 11·1 9·0
Vehicles	620 332 165	224·5 137·3 63·8	36·2 41·4 38·7	1,525 921 444	6·8 6·7 6·9	0·5 0·5	8·6 7·7 0·3	9·1 8·2 0·3	1·5 2·5 0·2	72 62 4	7·9 7·5 13·8
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	414	130 · 7	31.6	993	7.6	0.1	2.8	2.9	0.7	29	10.0
Textiles Spinning and Weaving of Cotton, etc. Woollen and Worsted Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods Textile Finishing	668 193 163 103 59	107·9 13·3 38·1 10·9 18·3	16·2 6·9 23·4 10·6 31·0	815 93 309 57 141	7·6 7·0 8·1 5·2 7·7	4·7 3·4 0·3 0·8 0·1	23·3 11·4 3·6 4·1 3·4	28·0 14·8 3·9 4·9 3·5	4·2 7·7 2·4 4·8 5·9	424 259 60 60 35	15·1 17·5 15·4 12·3 10·0
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	45	9.4	20.9	68	7.2		0.5	0.5	1.1	6	11.7
Clothing and Footwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. Footwear	458 108 59 39 88 97	31·0 10·1 3·0 1·9 4·1 6·6	6·8 9·4 5·1 4·9 4·7 6·8	154 50 16 10 19 28	5·0 5·0 5·4 5·1 4·7 4·2	0·5 0·1 0·1 — 0·2 0·1	19·3 1·7 1·1 2·0 2·1 11·4	19·8 1·8 1·2 2·0 2·3 11·5	4·3 1·7 2·0 5·1 2·6 11·9	155 15 15 16 22 75	7·8 8·4 12·4 7·9 9·5 6·5
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc	266	75.3	28.3	682	9.1	0.1	1.1	1.2	0.5	12	10.0
Furniture and Upholstery	208 75	63·9 17·7	30·7 23·6	482 115	7·5 6·5	0·2 0·1	3.1	3.3	1.6	38 27	11.5
Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board Printing, Publishing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, etc.	421 75 76 161	143·9 24·3 31·1 56·3	34·2 32·4 40·9 35·0	1,159 245 240 422	8·1 10·1 7·7 7·5	0·1 =	2·0 1·2 —	2·1 1·2 —	0·5 1·6 —	20 10 —	9·5 8·1
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber	223 94	67·8 33·5	30·4 35·6	561 260	8·3 7·8		0.6	0·6 0·3	0·3 0·3	4 2	7.2
Total, All Manufacturing Industries*	6,135	1,769 · 5	28 · 8	13,820	7.8	7.1	81.6	88.7	1.4	994	11.2

* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

Ministry of Labour Gazette August 1962

Unemployment at 16th July 1962

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at

100	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly Unemployed* Temporarily Stopped†	269,295 12,953	16,116 285	83,712 6,668	10,975 414	380,098 20,320
Total	282,248	16,401	90,380	11,389	400,418
Change since 18th June	+ 795	+ 3,111	- 3,380	+ 2,709	+ 3,235

At 16th July, 47,723 married women were registered as unemployed.

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of normal seasonal movement estimates published in the January 1962 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 6 to 8), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 16th July was 370,650, consisting of 279,989 males and 90,670 females.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following Table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 16th July 1962 according to duration of unemployment.

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less Over 1, up to 2	32,206 20,777	4,630 3,425	9,852 7,293	3,520 2,383	50,208 33,878
Up to 2	52,983	8,055	17,145	5,903	84,086
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4 Over 4, up to 5	17,871 12,889 11,852	2,292 901 762	6,163 4,970 4,640	1,575 599 535	27,901 19,359 17,789
Over 2, up to 5	42,612	3,955	15,773	2,709	65,049
Over 5, up to 6 Over 6, up to 7 Over 7, up to 8	7,128 8,966 7,896	426 476 397	2,488 3,408 3,121	255 277 219	10,297 13,127 11,633
Over 5, up to 8	23,990	1,299	9,017	751	35,057
Over 8, up to 9 Over 9, up to 13 Over 13, up to 26 Over 26, up to 39 Over 39, up to 52 Over 52	7,089 21,709 40,510 23,841 13,552 43,009	304 1,002 972 312 116 101	2,622 8,265 13,836 6,220 3,502 7,332	187 558 559 172 73 63	10,202 31,534 55,877 30,545 17,243 50,505
Over 8	149,710	2,807	41,777	1,612	195,906
Total	269,295	16,116	83,712	10,975	380,098

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1962

The following Table shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and the United Kingdom in 1939, in 1946 to 1961, and the numbers registered in each month of 1962.

	1 5M2 5 1	Gr	eat Britain			Chainan
2000年	Wholly Unemployed* Males Female: 982,900 315,000 257,500 113,500 239,000 86,500 227,500 75,000 223,200 76,900 215,000 90,600 153,400 83,600 196,100 132,600 176,500 95,100 176,500 95,100 137,400 75,700 151,000 78,600 204,300 116,300 204,300 116,300 204,300 116,300 204,300 116,300 223,800 116,300 2248,200 97,500		Tempo Stopp		Total	United Kingdom: Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females		STORY STATE
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800
1947	239,000 227,500 223,200 215,000 153,400 196,100 204,300 176,500 151,000 204,300 293,800 322,600 248,200	113,500 86,500 75,000 76,900 90,600 83,600 115,600 95,100 75,700 78,600 90,200 116,300 121,900 97,500 85,800	2,100 102,700 4,300 4,800 5,100 8,100 31,800 7,900 9,300 17,800 27,600 21,200 21,200 23,300	1,200 52,000 3,200 3,100 3,500 7,800 53,800 9,800 9,600 9,600 5,700 19,700 9,500 3,100 5,300	374,300 480,200 310,000 308,000 252,900 414,300 284,800 232,200 257,000 457,400 475,200 360,400 340,700	405,900 510,600 338,000 341,100 281,400 462,500 380,000 317,800 264,500 287,100 347,200 500,900 512,100 392,800 376,800
1962:— 15th Jan 12th Feb 12th Mar. 9th Apr 14th May 18th June 16th July	316,674 307,024 305,509 301,539 293,024 277,508 285,411	103,744 106,340 105,664 105,003 104,603 94,709 94,687	31,145 30,142 21,158 23,315 17,679 17,235 13,238	9,473 10,291 9,470 8,905 8,494 7,731 7,082	461,036 453,797 441,801 438,762 423,800 397,183 400,418	503,180 494,811 482,169 478,883 460,683 431,883 435,016

The rate of unemployment; at 16th July was 1.8 per cent. This was the same percentage as at 18th June.

REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM

The following Tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemployment[‡], and the numbers wholly unemployed excluding chool-leavers in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 16th July 1962.

	502	Whol	lly Unemplo	oyed*			Temp	orarily Sto	pped†		Tota	l Unemple	oyed
Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and S.E	44,967 19,650 12,473 33,222 20,882 44,468 27,849 48,269 17,515	1,836 984 432 1,219 920 2,577 2,167 4,678 1,303	13,370 5,138 3,528 10,929 5,599 14,621 7,741 16,974 5,812	1,044 570 360 780 787 1,808 1,198 3,031 1,397	61,217 26,342 16,793 46,150 28,188 63,474 38,955 72,952 26,027	689 996 381 2,509 2,001 2,436 2,369 1,114 458	10 8 4 24 16 63 110 49	194 96- 29 775 813 3,482 159 1,070 50	2 20 7 101 82 98 8 96	895 1,120 421 3,409 2,912 6,079 2,646 2,329 509	47,502 21,638 13,290 36,974 23,819 49,544 32,495 54,110 19,277	14,610 5,824 3,924 12,585 7,281 20,009 9,106 21,171 7,259	62,112 27,462 17,214 49,559 31,100 69,553 41,601 75,281 26,536
Great Britain	269,295	16,116	83,712	10,975	380,098	12,953	285	6,668	414	20,320	298,649	101,769	400,418
Northern Ireland	23,342	922	8,986	667	33,917	283	9	337	52	681	24,556	10,042	34,598
United Kingdom	292,637	17,038	92,698	11,642	414,015	13,236	294	7,005	466	21,001	323,205	111,811	435,016

2 8 287 JOHN STREET	Der	centage rat	e of	dedice houseful	Dura	tion of un	employme	ent: wholl	y unemplo	oyed*			Unemployed
Region		employmen		Service of the servic	Ma	ales	8-33		Fem	nales		excluding	school-leavers
To an indicate the second	Males	Females	Total	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Total	Change since 18th June
London and S.E Eastern and Southern	1·3 1·4 1·6 1·6 1·7 2·6 3·6 3·9 2·8	0·7 0·7 0·9 1·0 1·8 2·2 2·7 2·5	1·1 1·4 1·4 1·4 2·3 3·2 3·5 2·7	12,898 5,472 2,960 6,932 4,755 10,056 4,965 8,961 4,039	8,689 3,406 1,736 6,454 3,696 7,371 4,041 8,289 2,885	4,079 1,585 923 3,093 1,749 4,603 2,523 5,285 1,449	21,137 10,171 7,286 17,962 11,602 25,015 18,487 30,412 10,445	5,077 1,684 1,044 2,355 1,657 3,923 1,970 3,688 1,650	3,948 1,189 774 2,334 1,279 3,029 1,563 3,318 1,048	1,661 564 401 1,337 636 1,764 904 1,880 621	3,728 2,271 1,669 5,683 2,814 7,713 4,502 11,119 3,890	60,802 26,188 16,704 45,654 27,762 62,231 38,024 68,355 24,939	+ 340 - 570 - 217 + 688 + 300 + 433 - 546 + 903 + 914
Great Britain	2.1	1.3	1.8	61,038	46,567	25,289	152,517	23,048	18,482	9,768	43,389	370,659	+ 2,245
Northern Ireland	8.1	5.6	7.2	2,669	5	,871	15,724	1,025	2	,507	6,121	- House	-health

* Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 317.
† The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.
‡ Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed).
§ The new Yorkshire and Lincolnshire and Midlands Regions were formed on 1st April 1962 by adding Lincolnshire to East and West Ridings Region and the nainder of the former North-Midland Region to the Midland Region. The numbers and percentages unemployed in the former Regions at 16th July 1962 were as over the name of the former Regions at 16th July 1962 were as over the name of the former Regions at 16th July 1962 were as over the name of the former Regions at 16th July 1962 were as over the name of the former Regions at 16th July 1962 were as over the name of the former Regions at 16th July 1962 were as over the name of the former Regions at 16th July 1962 were as over the name of the former Regions at 16th July 1962 were as over the name of the former Regions at 16th July 1962 were as over the name of the former Regions at 16th July 1962 were as over the name of the former Regions at 16th July 1962 were as over the name of the former Regions at 16th July 1962 were as over the name of the name of the former Regions at 16th July 1962 were as over the name of

			Numbers			Percentages		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Midland		26,294	8,666	34,960	1.8	1.1	1.6	
North-Midland	 	13,653	4,827	18,480	1.3	0.9	1.2	
East and West Ridings	 	20,846	6,373	27,219	t- Statistics		SI(A) N	linietry of I al

Statistics relating to Numbers Uner Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The following Table shows, for some principal towns and all areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act, 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 16th July 1962 and the percentage rate of unemployment relates to the ottal number registered as unemployed, wholly

estimated probabled th	Mahana Mahana Mahana	Numbe Registers	ers of pe at 16th	rsons on July 196	2 (15)	Per-		STE STEE	Numb Register	ers of pers at 16th	ersons on h July 196	52	Per-
- and or of or	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	employ-	20,150	Men 18 and over			Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	rate of
benedeling resemble Prin	cipal To	wns (By	y Regio	on)	niwolfo	tont	Develo	pment 1	Districts	By R	tegion)	gilia	
London and South-Eastern Greater London Brighton and Hove	36,763 1,485	11,505	2,132 78	50,400	840	1.1	South-Western Camborne and Redruth	200	113	37		34	4.2
Chatham	652	385	108	1,890 1,145	4	2.1	Camelford	502	28	9 211	534	=	4·2 2·5 5·4 7·3
Bedford Bournemouth	1,482 277	104 234	41 34 10	587 1,750	_1	1.3	Helston Ilfracombe Liskeard and Looe	87	5	100000	62	1 1	2·7 2·0 2·4
Cambridge Luton	548 616	40 166 191	55 29 101	327 769 836	= 3	0·5 1·3 1·1	Newquay and Perranporth Penzance, St. Ives and St. Mary's	215	RONE	1 555	86	S 68 G	2.2
Norwich	1,138 344 2,086	381 89 591	101 27 210	1,620 460 2,887	5	1·8 0·5 2·2	Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	184	050 R	1280		10.13	
Reading	493 461 1,343	169 107 379	43 43 100	705 611 1,822	4	1·0 0·7 1·3	‡Bridlington and Filey §Skegness and Mablethorpe	151 153		12		9	1.4
Southend-on-Sea Watford	876 261	224 137	61 33	1,161 431	11	2.3	North-Western	128	1385	612	3 2 4 7	2 01 01	250
uth-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	2,427	644	138	3,209	2	1.3	Merseyside and Prescot	19,038	5,400	2,014	26,452	175	4.3
Exeter	492 605	142 322	34	640 961	1	1.4	Northern Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport and Work-	0	1,299	1066	3 2 1 1 .	8) 61 q1	Vag 5
Saltash and Torpoint	1,376	411 180	110 63	1,897 621	10	2.1	ington Bishop Auckland, Crook, Shildon and Spenny-	883	251	95	1,229	395	4.4
dlands Birmingham Burton-on-Trent	9,911	2,875 109	416	13,202	643	2·0 1·5	moor	1,924	339 66	249	2,512 427	202	5.4
Chesterfield	757 2,030 1,357	395 711	20 75 152	1,227 2,893	221	1.6	Blyth	230 515 42	46 70 5	24 59 2 176	644	218 -60	2·3 3·1 1·7
Leicester	1,508	551 387 115	152 37 78 32	1,945 1,973 466	296 27	1·7 1·0 0·8	Hartlepools Haswell and Horden Prudhoe	1,649 489 109	477 149 17	176 94 5	2,302 732 131	60 14 3	6·2 4·2 4·0
Northampton Nottingham Oldbury	359 3,072 273	143 890 79	21 191 7	523 4,153 359	136 102	0·8 1·7 1·3	Scarborough	363 180 2,055	38 27 758	16 24 288	417 231	6 11 61	2.0
Peterborough	321 619 1,465	140 110 631	40 49 86	501 778	46 155	1·0 1·8 1·4	Stanley Sunderland, Seaham and	504	114	88	706	45	4.6
Walsall West Bromwich	1,298 771 1,444	274 159	88 13	2,182 1,660 943	309 93 72	2.6	Houghton-le-Spring Whitby Wingate	3,966 96 281	1,032 14 91	465		113 30 2	4·6 2·6 4·0
Vorcester	275	661 42	98 7	2,203	40	2.0	Scotland	FREEZE C	Minist	imibs	in cach	LEAVERS	
Rkshire and Lincolnshire Barnsley	1,206 3,415	287	77 91	1,570 3,983	381	2.1	Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven	1,952	562	129	2,643 137	12 36	2.7
ewsbury	491 752 1,065	110 299 105	7 130 54	608 1,181 1,224	41 9	2·0 1·4 1·9	Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilwinning and Stevenston	908		17		Region	
alifax	467 803 2,137	116 355 429	55 28 183	638 1,186	17 157	1.3	Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calders	1,334	802	134 249	1,736 2,385	717	5.2
eeds	2,268 478	650 118	102 61	2,749 3,020 657	48 239 14	1·8 1·1 1·3	Cumnock	203 968	165 366	83	1,451	4	3·2 6·0
otherham	912 331 2,766	94 283 780	102 63 190	1,108 677 3,736	360 1 531	2·0 1·3 1·4	Dunfermline, Burntisland, Cowdenbeath and In-	1,936	726	460	3,122	38	3.5
Vakefield	215 617	92 199	15 136	322 952	4 2	0·7 1·5	verkeithing	882 101	880 16	401 17	2,163 134	26 10	4·3 4·2
th-Western cerington shton-under-Lyne	299 677	233 143	3 11	535 831	158	2.3	Clydebank, Kirkintil- loch and Rutherglen) Greenock and Port Glas-	17,160	3,464	2,215	22,839	342	3.8
arrow	368 810 797	467 441 180	37 20 64	872 1,271	10 229	2.6	gow Highlands and Islands	2,038 3,215	812 637	234 487	3,084 4,339	5 228	7·3 5·3
olton urnley	1,204	242 310	50 80	1,041 1,496 967	13 173 12	2·0 1·8 2·4	Kirkcaldy, Leslie, Leven and Methil	1,307	1,073	303	2,683	3 27	1.8
ury rewe	176 356 5,846	18 231 1,071	64 300	194 651 7,217	9	0.6	Lesmahagow North Lanarkshire	132 4,791	2,753	15 838	178 8,382	185	5·6 5·5
alford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	1,217 1,542	242 1,044	64 47	1,523 2,633	74	1.5	Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie	1,199	916	151	2,266	12	3.2
reston	1,115 646 915	820 134 1,019	71 8	2,006	332 184	2.4	Rothesay	71 58	72	92 40	1,347 72 170	232 1	5·5 2·5 7·0
tockport	687 420	242 355	119 118 28	2,053 1,047 803	14 84 11	3·5 1·3 1·3	Shotts Stranraer	185 275	156 103	64 38	405 416	14 28	6.2
thern	816	347	454	1,617	28	3.8	Wales Ammanford, Garnant,	7			2101	AR bus	
arlisle arlington	436 721 1,756	245 270 343	36 54 166	717 1,045 2,265	1 87 95	1·7 2·1 3·1	Pontardawe and Ystaly- fera	301 658	293 110	103	697 857	40	4.1
liddlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	3,598 1,850	707	414 299	4,719 2,815	673	4.3	Caernarvon, Bangor, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Portmadoc and Pwllheli	934				doss	7-m107
ewcastle-upon-Tyne vallsend, North Shields and Whitley Bay	3,921	1,079	389	5,389	137	2.8	Llanelly, Burry Port, Gorseinon, Kidwelly,		210	61	1,205	1	4.1
land	1,212	331	107	1,650	35	2.7	Pontardulais & Tumble Merthyr Tydfil Milford Haven and Pem-	1,637 540	575 155	138 63	2,350 758	254	5·7 3·2
dinburgh (inc. Leith and Portobello)	3,268	722	429	4,419	32	1.9	broke Dock Rhondda, Pontyclun and Tonyrefail	731	137 412	29 91	897 1,642	e anityat	9.7
es ardiff ewport	2,548	473 114	250 144	3,271 1,063	91 7	2·2 1·5	Rhyl	239	14	11	264	ON BUILDING	2.0
	1,272	318		1,665	32	2.7	Districts	80,119	25,591	10,351	116,061	3,645	4.4

^{*} Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1961.

† The entry for Gateshead relates to the Gateshead, Felling and Blaydon Employment Exchange areas. Blaydon was designated as a Development District as from 19th July 1962 but is not included in Total for all Development Districts in this issue.

‡ Filey was removed from the List of Development Districts from 19th July 1962.

§ Removed from the List of Development Districts from 19th July 1962.

Designated as a Development District as from 19th July 1962. Not included in Total for all Development Districts in this issue.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: JULY 1962

The Table below analyses persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 16th July 1962, according to the industry in which they were last employed. The analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for each industry order and for selected

industries or groups of industries within the orders. Statistics for industries not shown or not separately identified are available on application to Statistics Department, S.1(A), Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

30 under 55 under 60 under 65 over Total	ed be	a Ob bes	and the contract of the contra	Great Britain		100 160 y 100 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	32000	AL .	Samuel Service	THE STATE OF
Industry	Who unemp (including	loyed	Tempo		4 - 2	Total			ted Kingdo all classes)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	8,277 6,508 1,480	1,015 975 9	708 64 642	43 43	8,985 6,572 2,122	1,058 1,018 9	10,043 7,590 2,131	11,962 9,313 2,276	1,150 1,108 9	13,112 10,421 2,285
Mining and Quarrying	6,526 5,491	168 123	18 8		6,544 5,499	168 123	6,712 5,622	6,690 5,501	171 123	6,861 5,624
Food, Drink and Tobacco	7,702 1,657 3,875 1,798 372	5,246 636 3,706 762 142	38 5 32 1	138 1 134 3	7,740 1,662 3,907 1,799 372	5,384 637 3,840 765 142	13,124 2,299 7,747 2,564 514	8,334 1,784 4,252 1,888 410	6,272 715 4,362 799 396	14,606 2,499 8,614 2,687 806
Chemicals and Allied Industries	4.776 956 1,980	1,499 48 350	4 1 1	10 1 3	4,780 957 1,981	1,509 49 353	6,289 1,006 2,334	4,869 968 2,038	1,531 51 360	6,400 1,019 2,398
Metal Manufacture	8,309 6,908	782 521	4,703 4,557	97 85	13,012 11,465	879 606	13,891 12,071	13,103 11,537	892 617	13,995 12,134
Engineering and Electrical Goods	15,395 11,011 1,192 643 2,549	4,958 1,960 1,118 408 1,472	1,052 848 3 17 184	736 61 656 — 19	16,447 11,859 1,195 660 2,733	5,694 2,021 1,774 408 1,491	22,141 13,880 2,969 1,068 4,224	17,270 12,348 1,347 671 2,904	5,965 2,149 1,853 422 1,541	23,235 14,497 3,200 1,093 4,445
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	10,634 9,669	229 179	103 97	1	10,737 9,766	230 180	10,967 9,946	12,651 11,587	240 190	12,891 11,777
Vehicles	5,414 2,115 532 1,784 887	1,060 410 162 413 44	891 401 32 55 403	31 20 4 2 5	6,305 2,516 564 1,839 1,290	1,091 430 166 415 49	7,396 2,946 730 2,254 1,339	6,455 2,561 577 1,919 1,297	1,119 433 166 435 49	7,574 2,994 743 2,354 1,346
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	6,080	2,707	482	87	6,562	2,794	9,356	6,683	2,827	9,510
Textiles Spinning, Doubling, Cotton, Flax, Man-made Fibres Weaving of Cotton, Linen, and Man-Made Fibres Woollen and Worsted Jute Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	6,594 1,195 778 1,761 445 328	5,384 1,036 1,183 873 177 667	2,318 835 488 199 — 238	4,123 1,725 1,281 474 — 323	8,912 2,030 1,266 1,960 445 566	9,507 2,761 2,464 1,347 177 990	18,419 4,791 3,730 3,307 622 1,556	9,775 2,348 1,490 2,000 450 590	11,626 3,432 2,933 1,453 179 1,096	21,401 5,780 4,423 3,453 629 1,686
Textile Finishing	805	377	511	194	1,316	571 378	1,887	1,447 838	708	2,155 1,247
Clothing and Footwear	2,118	4,498 546	323 122	836 72	2,441 719	5,334 618	7,775 1,337	2,546 736	6,769 644	9,315 1,380
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Pottery Glass	4,212 1,426 581 946	960 173 309 354	266 104 147 5	162 28 134	4,478 1,530 728 951	1,122 201 443 354	5,600 1,731 1,171 1,305	4,731 1,616 751 970	1,169 201 475 360	5,900 1,817 1,226 1,330
Timber, Furniture, etc	3,692 1,246 1,495	639 152 203	1,493 14 1,431	118 -60	5,185 1,260 2,926	757 152 263	5,942 1,412 3,189	5,424 1,362 3,019	777 158 273	6,201 1,520 3,292
Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper, Board, Cartons, etc.* (481–483) Printing, Publishing, etc.* (486, 489)	2,424 1,190 1,234	1,866 1,088 778	58 53 5	43 38 5	2,482 1,243 1,239	1,909 1,126 783	4,391 2,369 2,022	2,540 1,262 1,278	2,044 1,194 850	4,584 2,456 2,128
Other Manufacturing Industries		1,770 363 442	31 3 25	38 2 28	3,015 1,312 759	1,808 365 470	4,823 1,677 1,229	3,103 1,330 764	1,905 383 478	5,008 1,713 1,242
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	80,986	31,942	11,921	6,454	92,907	38,396	131,303	98,322	43,545	141,867
Construction	MAR TER	434	97	014	54,139	434 168	3,013	62,103	469 178	62,572
Gas, Electricity and Water	22,262	1,743	245	13	2,845	1,756	24,263 4,147	24,067 4,037	1,821 230	25,888 4,267
Railways	1,975 3,134	223 695 88	2 3 18	2 1	3,924 1,978 3,152	223 697 89	2,675 3,241	2,167 3,282 6,634	704 90 95	2,871 3,372 6,729
Sea Transport	6,115	88 27 398	144 52 2	$-\frac{3}{7}$	6,259 2,028 3,362	91 27 405	6,350 2,055 3,767	2,496 3,611	29 435	2,525 4,046
Distributive Trades	26,261	14,032	78	134	26,339	14,166	40,505	28,321	15,531	43,852 5,096
Insurance, Banking and Finance	4.736	702 5,286	6 27	269	4,191	707 5,555	4,898	4,339	6,072	11,044
Miscellaneous Services Entertainment, Sport, Betting* (881–883) Catering, Hotels, etc. Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages, etc.	21,451 4,196 8,477	15,060 1,558 7,097 552	75 13 25 7	147 24 56 3	21,526 4,209 8,502 3,423	15,207 1,582 7,153 555	36,733 5,791 15,655 3,978	22,839 4,473 8,923 3,631	16,659 1,671 7,634 587	39,498 6,144 16,557 4,218
Public Administration	7,866	2,171 1,200 971	58 6 52	17 17	16,896 7,872 9,024	2,188 1,200 988	19,084 9,072 10,012	17,795 8,232 9,563	2,424 1,351 1,073	20,219 9,583 10,636
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	1 (12	78	-	-	1,643	78	1,721	1,704	83	1,787
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	29,942	21,888 17,871 4,017			35,364 29,942 5,422	21,888 17,871 4,017	57,252 47,813 9,439	36,968 31,297 5,671	22,951 18,768 4,183	59,919 50,065 9,854
GRAND TOTALT	. 285,411	94,687	13,238	7,082	298,649	101,769	400,418	323,205	111,811	435,016

^{*} Statistics relate to more than one industry; figures in round brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and identify industries covered.

[†] The totals include unemployed casual workers (4,879 males and 192 females in Great Britain and 5,247 males and 223 females in the United Kingdom).

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED

The following Table gives an analysis, according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholl the number of the number of wholl the number of the num

ORDER AND VENEZ SER	aktor burs	of william	L, Inglisi	Cabec Ra	genkalant	A	ge Groups	frantsa. Da	l trislani ribulioù i		n basid	21 212VI	112 20 F
Duration of Unemployment in weeks	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 65	65 and over	Total
mobani2 baxist		Nogration -	A REPORT				Males		The State of	(20 cm 62)	6101 201 19		
One or less	4,622 3,425 2,292 901 762 426 476 397 304 1,002 972 312 116 101	2,552 1,738 1,357 935 800 501 528 462 401 1,112 1,600 569 227 246	5,440 3,854 3,194 2,194 1,764 1,117 1,202 1,140 939 2,744 4,055 1,646 625 901	4,008 3,130 2,620 1,914 1,663 954 1,212 1,088 893 2,706 4,433 2,040 945 1,428	3,353 2,523 2,215 1,584 1,425 814 1,094 953 903 2,496 4,487 2,323 1,150 2,258	2,930 2,205 1,927 1,403 1,364 797 1,015 926 834 2,426 4,568 2,582 1,392 3,119	2,447 1,849 1,594 1,162 1,124 645 831 758 719 2,059 3,836 2,222 1,211 3,378	2,017 1,494 1,230 939 919 595 721 620 539 1,792 3,560 2,217 1,199 3,902	1,612 1,331 1,104 908 894 513 729 628 566 1,763 3,643 2,428 1,419 5,217	1,418 1,154 1,073 828 821 510 608 598 512 1,741 3,642 2,741 1,769 7,421	1,322 1,306 1,382 921 970 619 926 626 690 2,556 6,111 4,720 3,394 14,542	236 193 175 101 108 63 100 97 93 314 575 353 221 597	31,957 24,202 20,163 13,790 12,614 7,554 9,442 8,293 7,393 22,711 41,482 24,153 13,668 43,110 280,532
THE PARTY STATE OF THE PARTY STA			100 EC 9	THE G		a de ve	Females			(427-213	L(S) * using	sobel boo	1300
One or less Over 1 and up to 2 ,, 2 ,, , 3 , 3 , , 4 ,, 4 , , 5 ,, 5 , , 6 ,, 6 , , 7 ,, 7 , , 8 ,, 8 , , 9 ,, 9 , , 13 ,, 13 , , 26 ,, 26 , , 39 ,, 39 , , 39 ,, 39 , , 52 Over 52	3,520 2,383 1,575 599 535 255 277 219 187 558 559 172 73 63	1,564 970 801 620 601 268 371 300 264 809 1,033 232 85 147	2,355 1,835 1,513 1,203 1,067 609 768 692 576 1,820 2,997 1,212 549 518	1,260 940 799 691 618 345 471 416 361 1,120 1,812 816 468 544	854 643 616 480 444 249 304 350 243 828 1,310 547 330 472	754 601 558 435 441 217 329 294 244 766 1,177 511 316 574	794 651 503 435 373 201 315 295 271 712 1,225 580 315 733	718 574 436 386 403 189 271 249 227 726 1,294 667 387 928	730 552 452 370 306 211 272 267 230 734 1,380 465 1,346	485 410 378 276 316 165 254 225 174 631 1,406 795 546 1,978	14 11' 10' 77 7 33 55. 33 31! 200 8 4	7 7 7 4 4 1 1 4 4 4 3 3 3 2 2 9 9 9	13,180 9,676 7,738 5,569 5,175 2,743 3,685 3,340 2,809 8,823 14,395 6,392 3,575 7,395
Total	10,975	8,065	17,714	10,661	7,670	7,217	7,403	7,455	8,089	8,039	1,20	7 yan galal	94,495

Figu	res for	the mai	n age-gr	coups ar	d " du	ration '	catego	ries are	given i	n the T	able be	low for	each R	egion:	Cycle, -	STATES
Capacity Land	1932.3	Table 1	Males			F	emales		VES.	1	Males		Paradase Paradase Paradase	Fem	ales	
Duration of Unemployment in weeks	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
21860 to Vietno 3	00.07 000.00 00.00.00		L	ondon an	d South-	Eastern	228		14-12-25 E		259	North-V	Western	Solk hat	iso bein v	Total Control
2 or less	2,284 967 317 247 217 101 22	6,400 4,493 2,048 2,097 2,359 1,586 565	3,530 3,229 1,714 2,319 3,506 3,669 4,449	12,214 8,689 4,079 4,663 6,082 5,356 5,036	1,190 620 187 149 72 23 8	2,444 2,262 944 785 588 188 79	1,395 1,066 530 567 598 418 253	5,029 3,948 1,661 1,501 1,258 629 340	1,862 1,161 610 584 547 205 51	4,469 3,806 2,319 2,650 3,327 2,312 1,285	2,368 2,404 1,674 2,167 3,444 3,644 4,799	8,699 7,371 4,603 5,401 7,318 6,161 6,135	1,440 725 279 297 239 58 19	1,523 1,336 808 1,007 1,293 676 336	946 968 677 852 1,275 879 782	3,909 3,029 1,764 2,156 2,807 1,613 1,137
Total	4,155	19,548	22,416	46,119	2,249	7,290	4,827	14,366	5,020	20,168	20,500	45,688	3,057	6,979	6,379	16,415
100 to 10	200		7 25	Eastern a	and South	hern	SER.		240 240			Nor	thern		WALLES AND TO	indicate address.
2 or less	1,022 401 126 136 109 49 9	2,130 1,417 573 571 671 454 223	1,869 1,588 886 1,041 1,866 2,130 2,912	5,021 3,406 1,585 1,748 2,646 2,633 3,144	566 252 91 108 107 29	647 530 248 307 333 151 85	438 407 225 276 332 293 241	1,651 1,189 564 691 772 473 335	818 765 433 593 497 249 74	2,248 2,016 1,163 1,521 2,030 1,879 1,280	1,208 1,260 927 1,244 2,201 2,576 4,343	4,274 4,041 2,523 3,358 4,728 4,704 5,697	735 501 257 305 237 76 29	818 754 450 545 774 549 218	412 308 197 295 506 471 497	1,965 1,563 904 1,145 1,517 1,096 744
Total	1,852	6,039	12,292	20,183	1,162	2,301	2,212	5,675	3,429	12,137	13,759	29,325	2,140	4,108	2,686	8,934
A capeal				South	-Western				12000000			Scot	land			
2 or less	418 211 67 66 66 26 10	1,082 657 326 358 437 315 160	960 868 530 738 1,302 1,549 2,259	2,460 1,736 923 1,162 1,805 1,890 2,429	332 202 58 56 49 12 7	419 332 180 215 221 121 62	264 240 163 189 255 253 229	1,015 774 401 460 525 386 298	2,867 1,930 646 623 617 333 119	3,481 3,881 2,697 2,684 3,476 2,948 2,402	1,936 2,478 1,942 2,246 3,374 4,142 7,448	8,284 8,289 5,285 5,553 7,467 7,423 9,969	1,859 1,294 327 356 435 171 67	1,261 1,399 1,105 1,365 2,182 1,829 706	544 625 448 565 1,003 1,024 1,416	3,664 3,318 1,880 2,286 3,620 3,024 2,189
Total	864	3,335	8,206	12,405	716	1,550	1,593	3,859	7,135	21,569	23,566	52,270	4,509	9,847	5,625	19,981
- \$25,0\$0 155,52	125,82	302,0	001.	М	idlands*		37	280,40	1 1965.	M		7	Wales -		oberil' syt	inditario
2 or less Over 2 and up to 5 8 13 26 26 26 26	1,186 702 273 244 235 107 27	3,586 3,645 1,639 2,141 2,693 1,558 769	2,135 2,107 1,181 1,703 2,635 2,574 3,276	6,907 6,454 3,093 4,088 5,563 4,239 4,072	743 418 201 206 173 59 22	1,054 1,263 760 964 983 611 263	540 653 376 524 685 589 604	2,337 2,334 1,337 1,694 1,841 1,259 889	1,065 508 179 198 157 91 23	1,671 1,428 683 755 921 757 593	1,007 949 587 820 1,372 1,714 3,044	3,743 2,885 1,449 1,773 2,450 2,562 3,660	958 385 181 202 186 102 36	444 429 257 366 547 411 254	246 234 183 269 439 407 671	1,648 1,048 621 837 1,172 920 961
Total	2,774	16,031	15,611	34,416	1,822	5,898	3,971	11,691	2,221	6,808	9,493	18,522	2,050	2,708	2,449	7,207
10 840 CO.	toux.		Yorksl	hire and I	incolnsh	ire*	45					Great	Britain	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	WALLEY OF	The said
2 or less Over 2 and up to 5 ,, 5 ,, ,, ,, 8 ,, 8 ,, ,, 13 ,, 13 ,, ,, 26 ,, 26 ,, ,, 52 Over 52	815 402 139 128 127 63 12	2,376 1,924 864 1,164 1,629 894 429	1,366 1,370 746 1,066 1,667 1,896 2,527	4,557 3,696 1,749 2,358 3,423 2,853 2,968	614 334 109 139 94 32 13	632 560 292 404 375 213 105	392 385 235 319 414 322 384	1,638 1,279 636 862 883 567 502	12,337 7,047 2,790 2,819 2,572 1,224 347	27,443 23,267 12,312 13,941 17,543 12,703 7,706	16,379 16,253 10,187 13,344 21,367 23,894 35,057	56,159 46,567 25,289 30,104 41,482 37,821 43,110	8,437 4,731 1,690 1,818 1,592 562 210	9,242 8,865 5,044 5,958 7,296 4,749 2,108	5,177 4,886 3,034 3,856 5,507 4,656 5,077	22,856 18,482 9,768 11,632 14,395 9,967 7,395
Total	1,686	9,280	10,638	21,604	1,335	2,581	2,451	6,367	29,136	114,915	136,481	280,532	19,040	43,262	32,193	94,495

See footnote § on page 315.

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 13th June and 11th July 1962, the numbers of persons placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each period.

Five weeks ended 13th June 1962 Four weeks ended 11th July 1962 Vacancies unfilled Vacancies (31 weeks) Vacancies unfilled Placings Placings Men aged 18 and over ... Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18 81,303 15,282 46,395 12,829 66,923 11,057 44,476 10,229 82,865 38,654 83,920 45,277 515,587 131,272 289,596 121,709 89,385 32,087 89,151 41,110 Total* 155,809 251,733 132,685 | 250,716 | 1,058,164

The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices. They are therefore not comparable with the percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover" Table published quarterly in this GAZETTE which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in

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Similarly, the figures of vacancies unfilled represent only the numbers of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for the various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

The Table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 11th July 1962 in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 11th July 1962. A Regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the Table.

	v godin s at res		s during fou ed 11th July			Nu	mber of vac	cancies remai 1th July 196	ning unfilled	d at
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	2,152	457	6,706	51	9,366	1,112	1,782	415	391	3,700
Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining	359 178	92 85	23 13	2 2	476 278	4,950 4,468	2,113 2,057	33 13	36 15	7,132 6,553
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,584	562	3,537	667	7,350	1,212	734	2,921	1,886	6,753
Chemicals and Allied Industries	1,219	127	696	154	2,196	1,135	501	920	725	3,281
Metal Manufacture	1,541	272	312	61	2,186	1,569	1,297	316	315	3,497
Engineering and Electrical Goods	5,721	890	2,907	534	10,052	10,739	4,124	5,842	2,963	23,668
ments, etc.	4,022 1,699	622 268	1,213 1,694	279 255	6,136 3,916	6,890 3,849	2,954 1,170	2,269 3,573	1,237 1,726	13,350 10,318
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	2,924	69	65	12	3,070	876	204	3,573	30	1,148
Vehicles	2,094	177	554	69	2,894	4,038	1,245	865	353	6,501
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	1,736	586	1,194	254	3,770	1,622	1,515	1,396	1,175	5,708
Textiles	1,140	287	1,146	548	3,121	955	1,535	3,490	4,291	10,271
Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres (Spinning and Weaving) Woollen and Worsted	213 344	54 63	255 281	82 111	604 799	231 259	322 489	905 868	912 1,042	2,370 2,658
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	129	68	133	47	377	98	212	250	495	1,055
Clothing and Footwear	353	199	1,317	899	2,768	549	728	6,582	6,026	13,885
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc	1,181	244	367	84	1,876	887	642	587	722	2,838
Timber, Furniture, etc	1,097	584	250	102	2,033	1,084	962	433	464	2,943
Paper, Printing and Publishing	765 558 207	222 112 110	705 461 244	441 249 192	2,133 1,380 753	764 437 327	802 377 425	1,071 683 388	2,147 1,130 1,017	4,784 2,627 2,157
Other Manufacturing Industries	936	209	917	244	2,306	913	552	1,131	798	3,394
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	23,420	4,496	14,100	4,116	46,132	26,441	15,053	25,842	22,390	89,726
Construction	17,276	1,334	242	145	18,997	11,620	3,084	310	340	15,354
Gas, Electricity and Water	720	47	67	10	844	632	651	153	133	1,569
Transport and Communication	4,817	316	621	110	5,864	13,436	1,615	1,388	575	17,014
Distributive Trades	5,790	2,607	5,699	3,703	17,799	5,054	7,500	10,391	12,267	35,212
Insurance, Banking and Finance	288	59	340	208	895	931	1,249	733	1,512	4,425
Professional and Scientific Services*	848	127	2,184	388	3,547	6,469	1,906	21,701	1,824	31,900
Miscellaneous Services	7,411 673 4,304 368	1,350 133 293 237	13,058 455 9,555 849	1,336 35 414 358	23,155 1,296 14,566 1,812	6,300 318 2,403 197	2,717 215 623 198	20,226 786 10,587 1,473	5,019 219 1,207 1,004	34,262 1,538 14,820 2,872
Public Administration	3,842 1,530 2,312	172 85 87	1,436 1,117 319	160 92 68	5,610 2,824 2,786	5,920 4,037 1,883	984 359 625	2,728 1,900 828	790 454 336	10,422 6,750 3,672
Grand Total*	66,923	11,057	44,476	10,229	132,685	82,865	38,654	83,920	45,277	250,716
201 100	skies seins	di vir bas	California V		1			egalatefrance a	Elikop bopy	
Region	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18,	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under -18	Total
London and South-Eastern	19,279 9,125 5,314 6,622	2,527 1,252 848 1,188	17,132 4,662 2,283 3,617	1,460 1,085 792 1,059	40,398 16,124 9,237 12,486	25,077 14,865 6,373 12,299	9,621 5,277 2,648 8,344	28,227 13,227 5,875 9,416	11,925 5,897 2,939 8,836	74,850 39,266 17,835 38,895
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire†	5,643 8,283 4,425 5,033 3,199	915 1,277 594 1,873 583	3,135 5,604 2,369 3,719 1,955	841 1,191 730 2,460 611	10,534 16,355 8,118 13,085 6,348	7,351 6,882 2,239 3,237 4,542	5,401 3,399 1,092 1,472 1,400	6,394 10,628 2,443 5,432 2,278	4,944 5,143 1,767 2,487 1,339	24,090 26,052 7,541 12,628 9,559
Great Britain*	66,923	11,057	44,476	10,229	132,685	82,865	38,654	83,920	45,277	250,716

^{*} Placings and unfilled vacancies in nursing, midwifery, medical auxiliary and allied occupations, previously published separately (see February 1962 issue of this GAZETTE, page 69) are now included in this series. Placings have been included from the period beginning 5th April 1962. Unfilled vacancies, which numbered about 20,000 on 11th July 1962, have been included from and including the control of the period beginning 5th April 1962. The provided Herman and Including the control of the period beginning 5th April 1962. The provided Herman and Including the control of the period beginning 5th April 1962. The provided Herman and Including the control of the period beginning 5th April 1962. The provided Herman and Including the control of the period beginning 5th April 1962. The provided Herman and Including the control of the period beginning 5th April 1962. The provided Herman and Including the control of the period beginning 5th April 1962. The provided Herman and Including the control of the period beginning 5th April 1962. The period beginning 5th April 1962 are now included from and including the control of the period beginning 5th April 1962. The period beginning 5th April 1962 are now included from the period beginning 5th April 1962. The period beginning 5th April 1962 are now included from the period beginning 5th April 1962 are now included from the period beginning 5th April 1962 are now included from the period beginning 5th April 1962 are now included from the period beginning 5th April 1962 are now included from the period beginning 5th April 1962 are now included from the period beginning 5th April 1962 are now included from the period beginning 5th April 1962 are now included from the period beginning 5th April 1962 are now included from the period beginning 5th April 1962 are now included from the period beginning 5th April 1962 are now included from the period beginning 5th April 1962 are now included from the period beginning 5th April 1962 are now included from the period beginning 5th Apri

Occupational Analysis: Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults: June 1962

Industrial analyses of persons registered as unemployed and of unfilled vacancies are produced and published monthly in this GAZETTE. In addition once each quarter adults registered at Employment Exchanges as wholly unemployed and vacancies for adults notified to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled

adults notified to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled are analysed by occupation. A table summarising these occupational analyses has appeared at quarterly intervals in this GAZETTE from May 1958. As from the issue of November 1961, occupational data have been published in a revised form giving greater detail.

The purpose of the revision is to present an occupational analysis that is as close as is feasible to the International Standard Classification of Occupations, which has been developed by the International Labour Office, and to provide information about a greater number of individual occupations than has previously been done. The grouping of occupations has accordingly been completely revised grouping of occupations has accordingly been completely revised. As a result the published analysis for men now contains 26 groups and 105 occupations, whereas previously there were 12 groups and 62 occupations listed. For women there are now 25 groups and 66 occupations, where previously there were 8 groups and 29

The basis of the present grouping is that all occupations in a group should be related to each other by general similarity of the characteristics of the work they entail. The most important conrelated to each other than to occupations outside the group as regards the functions involved and the skills, knowledge and abilities required. Other characteristics taken into account are the materials worked on, the work place, the type of equipment used,

etc. In certain instances a particular occupation may be of such a nature that there is more than one group in which it might be included. In such cases the present analysis follows the International Standard Classification. For example, carpenters and joiners have been included among woodworkers and plumbers and pipe fitters have been included among engineering workers, although both are also construction workers. Pattern makers may work in metal or in wood but again following the International Standard Classification all pattern makers have been included among woodworkers.

Figures for June 1962* are given in the Table below. The Figures for June 1962* are given in the Table below. The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. Men fitted for general labouring work of a type which calls for modified physical effort only are shown under the heading "General labourers (light)".

In using this information the following points should be borne in mind:—(1) at any one time some of the wholly unemployed will be under submission to some of the vacancies unfilled; (2) the extent to which vacancies are notified to Employment Exchanges varies for different occupations, e.g. the sea-transport industry has special

to which vacancies are notified to Employment Exchanges varies for different occupations, e.g. the sea-transport industry has special arrangements for filling vacancies; (3) the figures in the Table are for Great Britain as a whole but there are wide variations in the corresponding regional and local figures. In an occupation in which in Great Britain the number of vacancies unfilled exceeds the number wholly unemployed, there may be areas where the number wholly unemployed exceeds the number of unfilled vacancies

Occupational Analysis of Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults, June 1962*

Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled	Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled
Men Men	20.1 1 1 100	e The same	Men—continued	rented beills h	on similarity
Farm workers, fishermen, etc	3,933	1,488	Donor and mining	438	318
Regular farm, market garden workers	1,950	663	Paper and paper products workers	117	99
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc	691	803	Printing workers	224	219
Forestry workers	1,215	17 5	THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE	esultinioni s	Englacerin
	MA TO A SALE		Building materials workers	120	239
Miners and quarrymen	948	4,709	Brick and tile production workers Other building materials workers	80	136 103
Other miners and quarrymen	804	4,362	20 1 W 1 44 C 1 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2	and Marine Ro	neithlinneit?
	0001 0 100	-	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	414	361
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	256	330	II Rubber workers	91	126
Glass workers	100	138	Plastic workers	132 191	145 90
Pottery workers	83	39	Construction workers	3 031	3 540
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	1,406	546	Bricklayers	3,031 765	3,549 1,946
Moulders and coremakers	795	354	Masons	112	197
Smiths, forgemen	201	97 95	Slaters	168 210	98 540
Other workers	410	95	Others	1,776	768
Electrical and electronic workers	3,098	3,134	[1465] BEE SEASON VIN 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	A TRANSPORT	
Electronic equipment manufacture and m		1,029	Painters and decorators	2,867 2,297	2,819 2,490
tenance workers Electricians	1,708	919	Painters	2,291	2,490
Electricians	533	1,186	ators)	570	329
Engineering and allied trades workers	17,292	16,752	1 1007 1 155 205 1 205	or and Publish	
Engineering and allied trades workers Constructional fitters and erectors	1,155	44	Drivers, etc., of stationary engines, cranes, etc	2,082	411
Platers	631	273	Township of the state of the st	16 440	10.700
Shipwrights	531	53	Transport and communication workers	16,448	12,799
Shipwrights	ing		Railway workers	12,268	2,850 2,672
workers Sheet metal workers	534	46 611	P.S.V. drivers, conductors	261	5,981
Welders	598	478	Seamen	2,962 170	24 123
Coppersmiths	80	99	Other transport workers	222	298
Press tool makers	157	303 177	Communications workers	370	851
Welders Coppersmiths Toolmakers Press tool makers Mould makers Presiden fitters	18	47	White the same of	2 202	001
1 I COISION MILLOIS	1,323	2,171	Warehouse workers	3,303 2,664	821 603
Maintenance fitters, erectors	915	1,092 2,208	Warehouse workers	639	218
Turners	386	1,091	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	of the artist	
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	839	3,644	Clerical workers	21,161	3,352
Machine-tool operators Electro platers Plumbers, pipe fitters Miscellaneous engineering workers	79	943	Clerks	19,333 1,658	2,511 743
Plumbers, pipe fitters	1.128	885	Other clerical workers	170	98
Miscellaneous engineering workers	1,955	1,038	Shop assistants	4,040	2.750
Watch makers and repairers	103	496	Shop assistants	4,040	2,750
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc	45	27	Service, sport and recreation workers	9,079	6,068
Aircraft hody building	310	286 204	Police, etc	435	930
Aircraft body building	416	272	Kitchen staff	975	1,336
		2 607		659	404
Woodworkers	·· 2,557 1,712	3,627 2,927	Waiters, etc. Others	484 633	636
Cabinet makers	234	198	Handressels	262	579 182
Sawyers, wood cutting machinists Pattern makers	324	265 85	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	101 144	125 175
Other woodworkers	: 110	152	Domestics	2,010	786
_ News			Porters, messengers	1,665	519
Leather workers	679	190 64	Entertainment workers	1,277	25 371
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	563	126			
Textile workers	1,115	431	Administrative, professional, technical workers†	14,965	11,679
Textile spinners	184	125	Laboratory assistants Draughtsmen	275 950	428 754
Textile weavers	159	92	Other administrative, professional and technical		
Other textile workers	. 772	214	workers†	13,740	10,497
Clothing, etc., workers	1,236	502 71	Labourers	151,212	11,897
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	591	185	General labourers (heavy)	63,962	2,034 221
Other clothing workers	156	137	General labourers (light) Factory hands	46,678 14,438	1,723
Upholstery workers, etc	310	109	Other labourers	26,134	7,919
Food, drink and tobacco workers Workers in food manufacture	694	436	STABLE TORING ISOME TORING TORING	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Secur Breath
Workers in drink manufacture	53	12			Charles on the State of St.
Workers in tobacco manufacture	19	34	Total	262,557	89,385
	to make the same	THE SHIP STATE OF THE	Delugion de la la la company de la company d	WOH 338 (YO 5)	

Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled	Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled
Women 119111VO	(Entp		Women—continued	0.0-01	i ni
arm workers, etc.	281	252	Makers of products not elsewhere specified Rubber workers	313 52	561 84
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	197	84	Plastics workers	59 202	199 278
Glass workers	94	33	Painters and decorators	110	41
Pottery workers	113	292	Transport and communication workers	1,497	1,215
Curnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	109	31	P.S.V. driver, conductor	237 151	462 286
Electrical and electronic workers	105	199	Communications workers	832	339
Engineering and allied trades workers	3,184	3,544	Warehouse workers, packers, etc	2,761 199	1,415 139
Machine-tool operators	59 1,077 1,218	38 925 1,846	Packers, bottlers	2,562	1,276
Miscellaneous engineering workers Miscellaneous metal goods workers	830	735	Clerical workers	13,366 8,573	11,313 3,230
Voodworkers	59	100	Shorthand typists	1,558 1,279 1,237	1,475 3,681 2,178
eather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	347	368	Office machine operators	719	749
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	103 244	163 205	Shop assistants	8,895	7,180
Textile workers	2,879 341	2,407 354	Service, sport and recreation workers Hotels and catering:	15,944	22,878
Textile weavers Cotton and rayon staple preparers	723	429	Kitchen staff	3,464	4,487
Yarn and thread winders etc	152 538	173 320	Bar staff	1,665 2,132	3,239 3,896
Textile examiners, menders, etc	301	388	Others	1,708	3,941
Other workers	824	743	Hairdressers	315 912	1,423
lothing, etc., workers	2000	dr goggbbs	Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	4,557	4,392
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	2,960 156	7,675	Attendants	531	802
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	957	2,228	Entertainment workers	470 190	222
Light clothing machinists	812	3,318	Other workers	190	223
Other light clothing workers	525	649		0.55	10.010
Hat makers Other clothing workers	44 263	138 582	Administrative, professional, technical workers* Laboratory assistants	2,556	19,219
Upholstery workers, etc.	203	487	Draughtsmen, tracers Other administrative, professional and technical	155	88
ood, drink and tobacco workers	920	1,171	workers*	2,252	19,027
Workers in food manufacture	863	1,074	Other works	20 457	9 (70
Workers in tobacco manufacture	53	32 65	Other workers	29,457 20,406	8,670 2,383 4,507
Paper and printing workers Paper and paper products workers Printing workers	736 403	484	Miscellaneous unskilled workers	4,749 4,302	1,780
Printing workers	333	126	Total	86,928	89,151

^{*} See footnote * on page 319. Unfilled vacancies in nursing, midwifery, medical auxiliary and allied occupations are now included in this series.



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^{*} Wholly unemployed figures relate to 18th June and unfilled vacancy figures to 13th June.
† See footnote * on page 319. Unfilled vacancies in nursing, midwifery, medical auxiliary and allied occupations are now included in this series.

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in June

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in June have been compiled by the Ministry of Power from information provided by the National Coal Board. The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 30th June 1962 was 557,000 compared with 560,800 for the four weeks ended 26th May 1962 and 574,800 for the five weeks ended 1st July 1961. The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in all mines in the various Divisions in June together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with May 1962 and June 1961. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

Average Numbers of Wage-earners on Colliery Books—Analysis by Divisions

Divisiont	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for				
The state of the s	5 weeks ended 30th June 1962	4 weeks ended 26th May 1962	5 weeks ended 1st July 1961			
Northern (Northumberland	Garanasala busa m	ergwards and 19	Domastics (eth			
and Cumberland)	35,500	- 300	- 1,900			
Durham	81,800	- 600	- 3,900			
North Eastern	116,000	- 400	- 800			
North Western	40,600	- 400	- 1,500			
East Midlands	90,400	- 300	- 1,100			
West Midlands	41,000	- 400	- 1,500			
South Western	81,100 5,500	- 400	- 1,600 - 200			
South Eastern	3,300					
England and Wales	491,900	- 2,800	- 12,500			
Scotland	65,100	- 1,000	- 5,300			
Great Britain	557,000	- 3,800	- 17,800			

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of June about 1,960 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 6,110; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 4,150. During the four weeks of May 1962 there was a net decrease of 2,130

Information is given in the Table below regarding absence in the coal mining industry in June and in May 1962 and June 1961. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absence for which no satisfactory reason is given and (b) involuntary absence due mainly to sickness. The figures represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

	June 1962	May 1962	June 1961
Coal-face workers: Voluntary Involuntary	8·19 8·36	7·47 8·30	8·00 8·63
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	6·15 8·39	5·67 8·47	5·99 8·57

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked at National Coal Board mines was 4.47 tons in June, compared with 4.55 tons in the previous month and 4.17 tons in June 1961.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers at National Coal Board mines was 1.53 tons in June 1962; for May 1962 and June 1961 the figures were 1.57 tons and 1.45 tons

* " No change " is indicated by three dots.

† The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 & 1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 16th April 1962 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 656,402, compared with

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 16th July 1962 was 50,038, of whom 43,528 were males and 6,510 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

Contests of the most contest of the	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	39,178	5,944	45,122
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	4,350	566	4,916
Total	43,528	6,510	50,038

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the four weeks ended 11th July 1962 was 5,453, including 4,451 men, 865 women and 137 young persons. In addition there were 97 placings of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special **Exemption Orders**

The Factories Act, 1961, and related legislation place restrictions The Factories Act, 1961, and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, Section 117 of the Factories Act, 1961, enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following Table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st July 1962 according to the type of employment permitted.†

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended Hours‡	28,785	1,277	3,056	33,118
Double Day Shifts§	19,311 9,906	909	1,461	21,681 11,453
Long Spells Night Shifts	6,147	666	1,115	6,813
Part-time Work	5,104	_	1	5,105
Saturday Afternoon Work	1,367	17	62	1,446
Sunday Work	2,000	176	421	2,597
Miscellaneous	2,412	81	78	2,571
Total	75,032	3,558	6,194	84,784

- * These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the egisters of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 315 to 318.

 † The numbers of workers actually employed on the schemes of hours permitted y these Orders may, of course, vary from time to time.
- † "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act in respect of daily hours or overtime.

 § Includes 1,871 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.
- || Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

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Ministry of Labour Gazette August 1962

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or **Industrial Injury**

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 17th July 1962, and the corresponding figures for 19th June 1962 and 18th July 1961. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (a) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (b) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (c) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

A relatively small number of claims do not result in the payment

A relatively small number of claims do not result in the payment of benefit, but, because they indicate certified incapacity for work, such claims are included in the Table. Injury benefit is payable in respect of both industrial accidents and prescribed industrial

	Nur	nbers of	Insured I Work ov		Absent fr	om
Region	bidi	Sickness	dinfa	Industrial Injury		
	17th July 1962	19th June 1962	18th July 1961	17th July 1962	19th June 1962	18th July 1961
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex . Remainder Southern South-Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North-Western North-Western Northern Scotland* Wales	71 · 8 63 · 4 38 · 8 30 · 7 46 · 6 69 · 7 48 · 1 73 · 5 138 · 7 59 · 2 107 · 4 61 · 6	79·3 68·8 41·7 33·1 49·4 75·0 51·6 78·8 143·3 63·7 108·3 66·4	73·1 64·7 39·8 30·7 47·2 69·8 49·0 74·6 140·6 59·6 106·6 61·8	3·0 2·9 1·9 1·5 2·1 4·1 4·7 7·7 7·4 6·4 9·2 7·9	3·1 2·9 1·9 1·5 2·1 4·2 5·1 8·3 7·4 7·2 8·7 8·2	3·2 3·2 2·0 1·4 2·3 4·4 5·1 8·0 7·6 7·0 9·8 8·6
Total*	809 · 7	859 - 5	817-6	58.9	60.6	62.7

Periodical checks of the proportion of males included in the total (Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work have shown a fairly constant level of about 70 or 71 per cent. for absence caused by sickness and about 88 per cent. for absence caused by industrial

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 17th July 1962 represented 4.0 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 3,068,900 in April 1962, compared with 3,080,400 (revised figure) in the previous month and 3,053,700 in April 1961. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefit in June was estimated at 46,324, compared with 47,256 in May and 54,254 in June 1961.

CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 19th May 1962 was 6,254,000, compared with 6,007,000 at 21st April and 6,085,000 at 20th May 1961. Persons wholly unemployed at 19th May are estimated at 336,000 or 5·1 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 485,000 or 7·5 per cent., at 21st April, and 439,000, or 7·0 per cent., at 20th May 1961.

* Sickness figures for Scotland for 17th April have been amended to read 123.0 and consequentially total for Great Britain to 959.7, (see issue of GAZETTE for May, page 193). Figures for 19th June have also been amended and new figures are shown in the Table above.

SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines show that the number employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, was 613,433 in February, compared with 603,027 in the previous month and 613,618 in February 1961. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 34,005 at the end of February, compared with 33,682 at the end of the previous month and 27,917 at the end of February 1961.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners (including Alaska and Hawaii) in industries other than agriculture and domestic service, was approximately 55,097,000 in May, compared with 54,813,000 (revised figure) in April and 53,708,000 in May 1961. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in May was 12,368,000, compared with 12,340,000 (revised figure) in April, and 11,875,000 in May 1961. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of May was about 3,719,000 or 5·2 per cent. of the civilian labor force, compared with 3,946,000 or 5·6 per cent. at the middle of May 1961.

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during May was 41,241, compared with 46,650 in the previous month and 83,079 in May 1961. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 20,802 working

DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of April the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 17,300 or 2·3 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 4·6 per cent. at the end of March and 3·2 per cent. at the end of April 1961.

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of July was 82,533, of whom 19,693 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 89,970 and 21,791 at the beginning of the previous month and 93,458 and 25,693 at the beginning of July 1961.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of June was 87,645, compared with 97,947 at the end of the previous month and 99,203 at the end of June 1961. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 9,821, 11,456, and 15,923.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 28th July was 35,746, compared with 39,440 at 23rd June and 35,057 at 29th July 1961.

The number registered for employment at the end of February was 1,531,489, of whom 1,020,742 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 1,569,168, including 1,051,216 wholly unemployed, and at the end of February 1961 it was 1,828,859, including 1,158,420 wholly unemployed.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of June was 22,744; this figure included 1,818 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of May the respective figures were 24,077 and 2,265, and at the end of June 1961 they were 24,199 (revised figure) and 2,644.

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 113,161 at the end of April, compared with 129,467 at the end of the previous month and 130,660 at the end of April 1961.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of June who were wholly unemployed was 170 or 0·1 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 238 or 0·1 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 212 or 0·1 per thousand at the end of June 1961.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

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Weekly Rates of Wages, Normal Weekly Hours and Hourly Rates of Wages

INDICES FOR 31st July 1962 (31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 31st July 1962 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were as follows:—

	All Indu	stries and	Services	Manufacturing Industries only				
4,768,000	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates		
1962 June	129 · 2	95.1	135.8	127.4	95.1	133.9		
1962 July	130.2	95.1	136.8	129 - 2	95.1	135.8		

Index of Weekly Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 31st January 1956 taken as 100. The representative industries and services for which changes in rates of wages are taken into account and the method of calculation were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February 1957. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or Wages Regulation Orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by their total wages bills in 1955, details of the weights for the industry groups being given on page 56 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February 1959. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and other payments-by-results workers due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc.

Weekly Rates of Wages

I-All Industries and Services

II—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956)	104.8	104-2	105-5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0
1958 (Monthly	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0
1959 averages	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0
1961]	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0
1961 June	124.6	125-7	130-6	125.0
July	124-6	125.8	130.8	125.1
August	124.7	126.1	130.8	125.2
September	124.9	126.4	131-1	125.4
October	125 · 8	126.4	131.7	126.2
November	125.8	126.4	131.7	126.2
December	126.0	126.5	131.9	126.4
1962 January	126.4	127.2	132.2	126.8
February	126.8	127-3	132.8	127.2
March	127.3	128-3	133-5	127.7
April	128.3	129 - 2	134.5	128.7
May	128 · 6	129.7	135.0	129.1
June	128 - 7	130.0	135-2	129.2
July	129.7	130.8	136.1	130-2

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956)	104-9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110-1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1958 Monthly	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7
1959 averages	116.5	116.4	117-3	116.5
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4
1961]	123.9	124-3	129.5	124.2
1961 June	123-8	124-2	129.3	124-1
July	123.9	124.4	129.6	124.3
August	124.0	124.4	129.6	124.3
September	124-3	124.9	130.1	124-6
October	124.4	124.9	130.2	124.7
November	124.4	124.9	130.2	124.7
December	124-7	125 · 1	130.5	125.0
1962 January	125-0	125-4	130-9	125.3
February	125.0	125.5	130.9	125-4
March	125 - 8	127.2	132.3	126.4
April	126.2	127.7	132.8	126.8
May	126.6	128.4	133.3	127.2
June	126.7	128.9	133.7	127.4
July	128.7	130-3	135.3	129.2

III. Industry Groups (all workers)

Obligation of the section of the sec	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined*	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
1959 1960 1961 Monthly Averages {	117 120 127	118 119 126	119 123 128	112 115 118	117 119 125	112 116 121	118 121 122	118 123 124	115 120 126
1961 June	127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127	126 126 126 126 126 126 126 126	128 129 129 129 129 129 129 129	118 119 119 119 119 119 119	125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125	121 121 121 121 121 121 121	122 122 122 122 122 122 122 122	124 124 124 125 125 125 125	126 126 126 126 127 127 127
1962 January February March April May June July	127 131 131 131 131 131 131 131	126 126 126 130 130 130 130	130 130 130 131 132 133 133	119 119 124 125 125 125 126	125 125 125 125 125 125 126 128	122 122 123 123 123 123 123 123	122 122 125 127 127 127 127	125 125 131 131 132 134 134	129 129 130 131 131 131 131

ployed was 1/32161 at he end of the presions	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	Con- struction	Gas, electricity, and water	Transport and com- munication	Dis- tributive trades	Professional services, public administration	Mis- cellaneous services
1959 1960 1961 Monthly averages {	118 122 126	118 122 126	112 115 120	120 122 125	112 115 120	115 121 125	117 121 128	119 123 129	118 120 125
1961 June	126 127 127 127 128 128 128	124 125 125 129 129 129 129	120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	123 123 123 123 123 130 130	120 120 120 120 120 120 120	126 126 126 126 126 126 126	130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130	131 131 131 131 131 131 131	124 124 126 126 126 126 126 126
1962 January February March April May June July	133 133 133 133 134 134 135	131 131 131 132 132 133 134	120 120 129 130 130 130 130	130 132 132 132 133 133 133	124 124 124 126 126 126 126	127 127 127 127 129 130 130	130 130 131 131 131 131 131	131 131 131 134 134 134 134	129 129 129 130 132 132 133

^{*} Including metal manufacture; engineering and electrical goods; shipbuilding and marine engineering; vehicles; metal goods not elsewhere specified.

Ministry of Labour Gazette August 1962

Index of Normal Weekly Hours The index of normal weekly hours measures, for the same representative industries and services, the average movement from month to month in the level of normal weekly hours of work compared with the level at 31st January 1956 taken as 100. The weekly hours for the separate industries are combined in accordance with their relative importance, as measured by the numbers employed

at the base date. The method of calculation was described in more detail on pages 330 and 331 of the issue of this GAZETTE for September 1957 and details of the weights for the industry groups were given on page 56 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February 1959. The index does not reflect changes in *actual* hours worked, which are affected by changes in the amount of overtime, short-time and observes for other research. time and absences for other reasons.

Normal Weekly Hours

IV—All Industries and Services

V-Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
957	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
958 Monthly	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7
959 (averages)	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
960	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0
961 J	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9
961 June	96.0	95.6	95.7	95.9
July	96.0	95.6	95.7	95.9
August	96.0	95.4	95.7	95.8
September	95.9	95.4	95.6	95.8
October	95.4	95.4	95.3	95.4
November	95.4	95.4	95.3	95.4
December	95.4	95.4	95.3	95.4
1962 January	95.2	95.3	95.2	95.2
February	95.2	95.3	95.2	95.2
March	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2
April	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.1
May	95.2	95.1	95.1	95-1
June	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.1
July	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.1

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1958 Monthly	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8
1959 averages	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6
1960	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3
1961	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4
1961 June	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.5
July	95.5	95.1	95.4	95.4
August	95.5	95.1	95.4	95.4
September	95.5	95.1	95.3	95.3
October	95.4	95.0	95.2	95.3
November	95.4	95.0	95.2	95.3
December	95.3	95.0	95.2	95.2
1962 January	95.3	95.0	95.1	95.2
February	95.3	95.0	95.1	95.2
March	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.2
April	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.1
May	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.1
June	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.1
July	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.1

Index of Hourly Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages does not show any movement when normal weekly hours of work are altered without any corresponding change in weekly rates of wages. The series given in the next Tables, which is obtained by dividing the monthly figures

for the index of weekly rates of wages by the corresponding figures for the index of normal weekly hours, is described as the index of hourly rates of wages (see page 133 of the issue of this GAZETTE for

Hourly Rates of Wages

VI-All Industries and Services

VII—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 1957 1958 1959 1959 1960 1961	104·8 110·1 114·2 117·3 122·3 129·8	104·2 109·8 114·4 117·7 122·8 130·7	105·5 111·4 116·0 119·2 125·6 135·9	104·7 110·1 114·3 117·4 122·5 130·3
1961 June	129·8	131·5	136·4	130·4
	129·8	131·6	136·6	130·5
	130·0	132·1	136·7	130·7
	130·2	132·5	137·1	131·0
	131·8	132·6	138·2	132·3
	131·8	132·6	138·2	132·3
	132·0	132·7	138·5	132·4
1962 January	132·8	133·5	138·9	133·2
	133·2	133·6	139·5	133·6
	133·7	134·7	140·3	134·2
	134·8	135·9	141·4	135·3
	135·2	136·4	141·9	135·7
	135·3	136·7	142·1	135·8
	136·3	137·6	143·0	136·8

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 Monthly averages	104·9 110·1 113·9 117·0 122·8 129·6	103·9 109·6 113·7 116·7 122·7 130·6	104·9 110·7 114·7 117·7 125·9 135·7	104·7 110·1 113·9 116·9 122·8 130·1
1961 June	129·5 129·7 129·8 130·2 130·4 130·4 130·8	130·5 130·7 130·7 131·4 131·5 131·5 131·6	135·4 135·9 135·9 136·6 136·8 136·8	130·0 130·2 130·3 130·7 131·0 131·0
1962 January February	131·1 131·2 132·1 132·5 132·8 133·0 135·0	132·0 132·1 134·0 134·6 135·4 135·9 137·4	137·6 137·6 139·1 139·7 140·2 140·6 142·3	131·6 131·7 132·8 133·3 133·7 133·9 135·8

The figures given in Tables I to VII are on the basis of 31st January 1956 = 100, and relate to the end of the month. Figures for months prior to June 1961 were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this GAZETTE have been revised to include changes arranged with retrospective effect or reported too late for inclusion in the current figures. Revised figures are given in italics.

The publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number.

The figures in these series may be linked with those in the previous series (30th June 1947 = 100) to give a measure on a broad basis of the movement since June 1947. The appropriate figure should be multiplied by one of the linking factors given in the paragraph headed "General" on page 5 of the issue of this GAZETTE for January 1960

If comparisons are made between one group and another in Table III it should be remembered that the indices for a particular group may have been affected by the incidence of changes in rates of wages in the months immediately prior to the base date (31st

January 1956) and that having regard to considerable variation in the provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders there is no common pattern for the calculations of the indices for individual industries.

Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages

Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April 1956 to April 1962 are given in an article on pages 295 to 303 of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and April 1962 in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 32½ per cent., as compared with an average increase of 21¾ per cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly earnings was 37 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 28¼ per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 32½ per cent. for weekly earnings, 20¾ per cent. for weekly rates of wages, 36¾ per cent. for hourly earnings and 27 per cent. for hourly rates of wages.

TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages and general conditions of employment of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts and the Agricultural Wages Acts. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages and normal weekly hours fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case.

Of the included the countries of the contribution of the properties of the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case.

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Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Changes coming into operation during July

Estimates of the effect of changes in rates of wages coming into operation during July indicate that about 3,500,000 workers had an aggregate increase of approximately £940,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages.*

In the engineering and allied industries and in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry, adult workers received increases of 6s., 5s. 6d. or 5s. a week, according to classification, and similar increases became payable to workers in a number of closely associated industries, including plastics moulding and fabricating and constructional engineering

Increases of 4 per cent., awarded by the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal, were authorised for Post Office manipulative grades and for postal and telegraph officers, with retrospective effect to 1st April. Laundry workers' statutory minimum hourly rates were increased by 1½d. for men and by 1¼d. or 1½d. for women. Minimum weekly rates agreed by the National Joint Wages Council for the Biscuit Industry were increased by 7s. for men and by 5s. for women, and there were additional increases for certain workers resulting from a were additional increases for certain workers resulting from a revision of grade rates. Workers employed in rope, twine and net making received increases in statutory minimum hourly rates of 2d. for men and of 1½d. for women. Minimum weekly rates agreed by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Surgical Dressings Industry were increased by 7s. for men and by 5s. for women.

Workers engaged in the general printing and associated industries received increases of 5s. a week for men and of 3s. 9d. for women, under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, and, under similar arrangements, increases of varying amounts became payable to workers in a number of industries, including furniture manufacture and associated industries, carpet manufacture, textile finishing, iron and steel manufacture, drawing office materials manufacture, and pianoforte manufacture.

Of the total increase of £940,000, about £650,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and trade unions, £110,000 from arbitration awards, £95,000 from the operation of sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, £65,000 from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement, and the remainder from statutory wages regulation orders.

Changes coming into operation in the period January-July 1962

The Table opposite shows, by industry group, for this period, the numbers of workers affected (a) by increases in full-time weekly rates of wages and the aggregate amount of such increases, and (b) by reductions in normal weekly hours of work and the aggregate amount of such reductions.

		y Rates Vages	Normal Weekly Hours of Work		
Industry Group	Approxi- mate Number of Workers affected by Increases†	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages	Approxi- mate Number of Workers affected by Reductions	Estimated Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture Engineering and Electrical	561,500 297,500 299,000 213,000 240,500	£ 156,100 112,400 115,600 105,500 51,400	19,000 —		
Goods Marine Engineering Vehicles Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	2,759,000	756,000	-	ene Tac ent. ent.	
specified	312,500 44,500 451,500	98,100 14,500 228,800	12,000 	12,800 121,000	
etc. Timber, Furniture, etc Paper, Printing and Publishing Other Manufacturing Industries Construction	111,000 179,500 417,000 186,000 1,310,000	42,100 54,700 174,100 117,500 251,800	49,500 22,500 1,000	58,800 21,300 2,200	
Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Public Administration and Professional Services	247,000 1,092,000 203,000 591,000	141,200 381,000 73,400 250,300	471,500 114,000	943,200 212,700	
Miscellaneous Services Total	689,500	344,800	1,004,500	347,300 1,738,400	

The above figures include about one million workers who had both wage-rate increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work. In the corresponding months of 1961,7,050,000 workers had an increase of about £2,700,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and approximately 4,100,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of about 8,250,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

New agreements and statutory wages regulation orders made during July, including cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments, have operative dates from 1st April to mid-September. These settlements, when fully implemented, will add approximately £850,000 to the full-time weekly rates of wages of about 3,350,000

Brief particulars of future changes are given on page 331.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY

(Note.—The figures in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relate to the page in the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work, 1st April 1962," on which details for the Industry at that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Limestone Quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	23 July	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased by 0.143d. an hour (1s. 5.857d. to 1s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0.072d. (8.928d. to 9d.) for boys under 18.
Iron-Ore Mining	Cumberland (14)	23 July	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased by 1d. a shift (10s. 4d. to 10s. 5d.) for workers 18 and over, and by \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. (5s. 2d. to 5s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.) for boys under 18.
Biscuit Manufacture	Great Britain (23)	First pay day after 29 July	All workers	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 5s. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; grade rates revised, resulting in further increases ranging from nil to 5s., according to occupation, for graded male workers, and of 1s. or 2s. for graded female workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 21 and over—grade I occupations 206s. a week, grade II 200s., grade III 193s., grade IV 187s., ungraded workers 77s. at 15 rising to 181s. at 21 and over; female workers 21 and over—grade I 141s., grade II 137s., ungraded workers 74s. at 15 rising to 130s. at 21 and over.
Patent Fuel and Briquette Manufacture	Great Britain	Effective pay week including 2 Apr.	Workers employed by the National Coal Board	Increases in divisional standard rates of 1s. 6d. a shift for adult daywagemen in the national occupational groups and for workers aged 18 to 20, and of 9d. for younger workers. Consolidated piece rates increased by an amount which will yield on an average an additional 1s. 6d. a shift of 8 hours.
Printing Ink and Roller Manufacture	Great Britain (41)	First pay day in July	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 5s. a week (24s. to 29s.) for male workers 18 and over, by 3s. 9d. (18s. to 21s. 9d.) for female workers 18 and over, and by 2s. 6d. (12s. to 14s. 6d.) for younger workers.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. ¶ (45)	29 July	Workers other than main- tenance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 2.2d. to 10s. 3.5d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.975d. (7s. 7.65d. to 7s. 8.625d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (5s. 1.1d. to 5s. 1.75d.) for those under 18.
COCI I	West of Scotland** (45)	Pay period beginning 30 July	Workers employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased§ by 1·4d. a shift (10s. 10·2d. to 10s. 11·6d.) or by 0·175d. an hour (1s. 4·15d. to 1s. 4·325d. for six-shift workers) for men, by 1·05d. a shift (8s. 1·65d. to 8s. 2·7d.) or by 0·133d. an hour (1s. 0·11d. to 1s. 0·243d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·7d. a shift (5s. 5·1d. to 5s. 5·8d.) or by 0·087d. an hour (8·075d. to 8·102d.) for boys under 18.

- * The statistics relate to wage-earners only and exclude clerical workers. The estimates are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short-time or of overtime.
 - † Workers who are affected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once in this column.
- ‡ Increases for 2,800,000 workers amounting to £730,000 are already in the Table. § Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
- || These increases were agreed in June with retrospective effect to the date shown.
- ¶ Agreements of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.
- ** Agreements of the Scottish Manufactured Iron Trade Conciliation and Arbitration Board.

		y Rates Vages	Norma Hours	l Weekly of Work
Industry Group	Approxi- mate Number of Workers affected by Increases†	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages	Approxi- mate Number of Workers affected by Reductions	Estimated Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture Engineering and Electrical	561,500 297,500 299,000 213,000 240,500	£ 156,100 112,400 115,600 105,500 51,400		
Goods Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Vehicles Metal Goods not elsewhere	>2,759,000	756,000	-	Water Tair
specified	312,500	98,100	12,000	12,800
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	44,500	14,500	THE PLANT OF THE PARTY.	
Clothing and Footwear	451,500	228,800	97,000	121,000
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement,	111 000	42 100	- Lance State	
etc	111,000 179,500	42,100 54,700	THE RESERVE	
Paper, Printing and Publishing	417,000	174,100	49,500	58,800
Other Manufacturing Industries	186,000	117,500	22,500	21,300
Construction	1,310,000	251,800	1,000	2,200
Gas, Electricity and Water	247,000	141,200		7,250
Transport and Communication	1.092,000	381.000	471.500	943,200

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	Sheffield	9 July	Male workers employed in steel melting and manipulating departments on the Sheffield Shift System	Increases in existing shift bonus of 1s., 11d. or 10d. for adult workers in grades I, II and III, respectively, and of 2d. to 7d., according to age, for workers under 21. New shift bonuses after change: datal workers—grade I, consolidated 20s. 5½d. a shift, unconsolidated 24s. 5½d., grade II 20s. 2½d., 24s. 2½d., grade III 19s. 11½d., 23s. 11½d.; tonnage workers—I, consolidated 18s. 1½d., unconsolidated 22s. 1½d., II 17s. 10½d., 21s. 10½d., III 17s. 7½d., 21s. 7½d.
	Great Britain (46)	See Sd., in row slabe were flar charge flar charge floor 1845.	All workers	Increases of 6s. a week for skilled men 21 and over, of 5s. 3d. for other men, of 5s. for women 21 and over, of 2s. to 4s. 10d., according to age, for apprentices, youths and boys, and of 2s. 2d. to 4s. 8d. for younger female workers. Consolidated time rates after change include: men 21 and over—pattern moulders 238s. 2d. a week, patternmakers 217s. 11d., fitters (heavy duty cooker) 208s. 8d., general moulders 207s. 3½d., grinders (Falkirk) 204s. 8d., (England) 202s. 8d., polishers 202s. 8d., blacksmiths 199s. 8d., fitters (Glasgow), pattern filers (Glasgow) 199s. 2d., fitters (Falkirk and England), pattern filers (Falkirk and England), sheet iron workers 198s. 8d., box fitters (Glasgow) 197s. 2d., berlin blackers, box fitters (Falkirk and England), dressers, filers-up 196s. 8d., press operators 179s. 5d., labourers 175s. 5d., mechanised plant workpeople 191s. 5d.; women 21 and over on women's work—core makers (hand-made cores) 145s. 7d., other workers 138s. 7d.
Brass and Copper Rolling and Casting	Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Stafford (47)	9 July	Male workers	Increases for timeworkers 21 and over of 6s. a week for skilled workers, of 5s. 6d. for intermediate grades, of 5s. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; for payment-by-results workers existing piecework supplements increased by corresponding amounts. Consolidated minimum time rates after change: strip and sheet rolling mills—rollers (all grades) 189s. a week, annealers, finished shearers (guillotine) 185s., electric annealers, finished shearers (rotary), roller improvers 183s., picklers 182s., shearers (cutting to length) 181s., rough shearers, rollers' assistants (behinders) 179s., labourers 170s. 4d.; tube mills—toolfinders (fully skilled) 201s. 8d., annealers 185s., electric annealers, drawers (plain round tubes), taggers, swagers, shoulderers, sawyers, straighteners (hand) 183s., picklers 182s., straighteners (machine), doggers-up 179s., labourers 170s. 4d.; casting departments—crucible and electric furnace pourers 201s. 8d., underhands (i.e., furnacemen, ingotmen and mouldmen on billet casting) 191s.
Engineering and Allied Industries*	United Kingdom (48–51)	9 July	Male manual workers employed by federated firms, except those whose rates of wages are regulated by movements in other industries (e.g., building and electrical con- tracting)	Increases for timeworkers 21 and over of 6s. a week for skilled workers, of 5s. 6d. for intermediate grades, of 5s. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; for payment-by-results workers existing piecework supplements increased by corresponding amounts. Consolidated minimum time rates after change for men 21 and over include: fitters 201s. 2d. a week, labourers 169s. 10d.
	United Kingdom (51)		Female manual workers employed by federated firms, except those whose rates of wages are regulated by Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts or by movements in other industries, or who are remunerated solely in relation to the rate paid to male workers	Increases for timeworkers 18 and over of 5s. a week, and of 2s. 3d., 2s. 7d. or 3s. 4d., according to age, for girls; for payment-by-results workers existing piecework supplements increased by corresponding amounts. Consolidated minimum time rates after change: 58s. 9d. a week at 15 rising to 138s. 6d. at 21 and over.
Engineering	South-West Wales, including Swan- sea, Llanelly, Port Talbot, Neath and Mil- ford Haven (49-50)	Beginning of pay week which included 9 July	Male workers	Increases for timeworkers of 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour for adult male craftsmen, of 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. for semi-skilled intermediate grades and labourers, and of proportional increases for apprentices and juveniles; the increases to be paid to payment-by-results workers for actual clock hours worked, with appropriate overtime gains, and to taskworkers for the standard normal working hours of the establishment for the week in question on fulfilment of a completed task Plain timework rates after change for adult workers include: craftsmer 225s, 9d. a week, labourers 184s, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.
Manufacture, Maintenance and Repair of Agricultural Machinery or Implements	England and Wales (51)	9 July	Male workers	Increases of 6s. a week for men 21 and over, and of 1s. 4d. to 3s. 9d., according to age, for apprentices, youths and boys. Minimum rates after change men, skilled 201s. 2d. a week, unskilled 173s. 5d., apprentices, youths and boys 55s. 1d. at 15 rising to 153s. 9d. at 20.
Government Industrial Establishments	600000	Beginning of pay week containing 9 July	ing basis (other than skilled workers in the South Wales	Increases for timeworkers 21 and over of 6s. a week for skilled men, of 5s. 6d. for semi-skilled, of 5s. for unskilled and for women 18 and over on women's work and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and younge female workers, with the proviso that no adult male timeworker will receive less than 175s. a week (unskilled) and 206s. (skilled). For pieceworker (including incentive and associated bonus workers) increases at the flat rate are to be added to the existing industrial bonus. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 and over—skilled, London 206s, 8d. a week, Province
Artificial Limb Manufacture	Great Britain	9 July	Male workers	Increases of 6s. a week for skilled workers, of 5s. 6d. for intermediate grades and of 5s. for unskilled workers.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	United Kingdom (56)	restroyles of the control of the con	road 21 and over; for all monders 194s, 44. (re al and controllers 295; 23f. and controllers 205; 23f. and controllers 195. (controllers 1	proportional increases for apprentices, youths, boys and younger femal workers. Inclusive national uniform plain time rates after change on new

^{*} The allied industries include non-ferrous metal manufacture and rolling, drop forging and the hollow-ware, spring, tube and wire trades. In addition, the increases apply to workers employed by federated firms in railway carriage and wagon building, lift erection and maintenance, typewriter servicing and repairing, sheet metal working, gas meter making, scale, beam and weighing machine making (including service adjusters in the scale repairing trade).

† In the Thames and Bristol Channel ship repairing districts the existing general differential applies.

‡ See page 303 of the July 1960 issue of this GAZETTE.

§ These increases apply also to a number of workers employed on boat building and boat repairing.

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Admiralty Dockyards and Establishments	United Kingdom (242–243)	Beginning of pay week containing 9 July	Male craft grades and non-craft grades paid at dockyard rates	Increases in minimum time rates of 6s. a week for adult craftsmen, minor trades and titular grades, of 5s. 6d. for semi-skilled grades, of 5s. for unskilled grades, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; for payment-by-results workers increases of corresponding amounts are to be added to the existing bonus. Minimum weekly time rates after change: men 20 and over—craftsmen, London 206s. 8d., Provinces 204s. 2d., semi-skilled workers 184s. 6d., 179s. 6d., ordinary labourers 177s. 10d., 172s. 10d.
	A Company of the Comp	January Compan	Women employed on women's work and paid on an engin- eering basis	Increases in minimum rates of 5s. a week for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; for payment-by-results workers increases of corresponding amounts are to be added to the existing bonus. Consolidated minimum weekly time rates after change: women 18 and over—in dockyards 139s. 6d., in establishments away from dockyards 138s. 6d.
Bobbin Manufacture	England and Wales (52)	Third pay day in July	All workers	Increases* of 2s. a week for adult workers, and of 1s. for apprentices, boys and girls. Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 206s. 10d. a week, lesser skilled 194s., labourers 184s. 3d.; women 18 and over 151s. 3d.
Railway Wagon Repairing (private firms)	Great Britain (59)	9 July	All workers	Increases in the national bonus rates for men 21 and over of 6s. a week for skilled workers, of 5s. 6d. for intermediate grades, of 5s. for unskilled workers and for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum consolidated time rates after change for adult male timeworkers outside the London area, include: wagon repairers, Grade 1, 201s. 8d. a week, Grade 2 (outstations) 18ss., Grade 3 (outstations) 17ss., letterers, blacksmiths, riveters and/or erectors, electric welders (fully skilled) 201s. 8d., electric welders 189s. 6d., wheel turners 187s., holders-up, cold saw operators, lifters (fitting brasses), profile cutters 186s. 6d., loco., crane, tractor or traverser drivers 184s. 6d., painters, lifters, burner operators 182s. 6d., shunters 182s., blacksmiths' strikers 180s., back sawyers 179s. 6d., iron carriers 171s. 4d., sawyers and machinists, Grade 1, 200s. 2d., Grade 2, 183s., punch and shearer operators, Grade 1, 192s., Grade 2, 184s., punch and shearer assistants 178s., outstation chargemen (alone) 205s. 8d., with one assistant 208s. 2d., with two assistants 210s. 8d., with three or four assistants 212s. 8d., with five or six assistants 215s. 2d., labourers 169s. 10d. In the London area rates are 5s. higher in each case.
Lighter Trades (Metal)	Sheffield	9 July	Manual workers employed in the manufacture of agricul- tural machine parts, machine knives, saws, scythes, sickles and hooks, sheep shears, heavy and light edge tools, and files	Increases for male datal and pieceworkers 21 and over of 6s. a week for skilled workers, of 5s. 6d. for intermediate grades, of 5s. for unskilled and for female workers 18 and over, of 1s. 6d. to 4s. for youths and boys, and of 2s. 3d., 2s. 9d. or 3s. 6d. for girls.
	o fits there is at to finant-commons you common to breeze to the a same a local right to be a local	ore bas 31- Sug of o supported Agains as	Manual workers employed in the manufacture of engineers' (small) tools	Increases for male datal and pieceworkers 21 and over of 6s. a week for skilled workers, of 5s. 6d. for intermediate grades, of 5s. for unskilled workers and for female workers 18 and over, of 1s. 4d. to 3s. 9d. for youths and boys, and of 2s. 3d., 2s. 7d. or 3s. 4d. for girls.
Spring Mattress and Bedstead Fittings Trade	Great Britain	First full pay week in July	All workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1½d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles.
Laminated Spring Manufacture	Sheffield (66)	9 July	Male workers	Increases of 6s., 5s. 6d. or 5s. a week, according to occupation, for workers 21 and over. Consolidated minimum time rates after change: springsmiths 5s. 2.62d. an hour, spring fitters 5s. 4.8d., strikers 4s. 6.42d., vicemen 4s. 10.35d.
Heavy Coil Spring Manufacture	Sheffield	9 July	Male and female workers	Increases in minimum time rates for male workers 21 and over of 6s. a week for skilled workers, of 5s. 6d. for intermediate workers, and of 5s. for unskilled workers; of 5s. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and girls; for payment-by-results workers existing piecework supplements increased by corresponding amounts. Consolidated minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—Group I 170s. 4d. a week, II 179s. 9d., III 181s. 2d., IV 184s., V 185s. 10d., VI 194s. 6d., VII 204s.
Spring Manufacture	Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Stafford (66)	9 July	Male workers	Increases for timeworkers 21 and over of 6s. a week for skilled workers, of 5s. 6d. for intermediate grades, of 5s. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; for payment-by-results workers existing piecework supplements increased by corresponding amounts. Consolidated minimum time rates after change for men 21 and over include: fully skilled engineering toolmakers 203s. a week, skilled grade workers 201s. 8d., intermediate grade "C" workers 189s. 2d., intermediate grade "B" workers 185s. 5d., intermediate grade "A" workers 180s. 9d., labourers 170s. 4d.
Chain and Anchor Manufacture	Cradley Heath and district, Chester, St. Helens and Pontypridd	First full pay week in July	Chain makers and strikers, anchorsmiths, chain joiners	Cost-of-living increase* of 5 per cent. (15 to 20 per cent.) on the amended price lists dated 1st May 1961.
Brass Working and Founding	Great Britain (other than Yorkshire) (70-71)	9 July	All workers	Increases for male timeworkers 21 and over of 6s. a week for skilled workers, of 5s. 6d. for semi-skilled, of 5s. for unskilled, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; of 5s. for female timeworkers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for girls. For pieceworkers, existing piecework supplements increased by corresponding amounts. Consolidated minimum time rates after change for men 21 and over: brassworkers—grade E 201s. 2d. a week (polishers expert in all processes 203s. 2d.), grade D 189s. (polishers of average ability who have 6 years' qualification in the trade 191s.), grade C 181s. 6d., labourers 169s. 10d.; foundry workers—category A 218s. 4d., B 212s. 10d., C(i) 192s. 9d., C(ii) 190s. 9d., D 177s. 8d.
The state of the s	Yorkshire (71)	9 July	All workers	Increases for male timeworkers 21 and over of 6s. a week for skilled workers, of 5s. 6d. for intermediate grades, of 5s. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; of 5s. for female timeworkers 18 and over, and of 2s. 3d., 2s. 7d. or 3s. 4d. for girls. For payment-by-results workers existing piecework supplements increased by corresponding amounts. Consolidated minimum time rates after change for men 21 and over: foundry workers—moulders 211s. 10d. a week, machine moulders 194s. 4d. (related to unskilled) or 197s. 4d. (related to skilled), coremakers 205s. 2d., furnacemen (responsible for furnaces, melting metal and serving to moulders for casting) 194s. 11d., furnacemen (others) 191s. 11d., foundry grinders 190s., fettlers and dressers 189s. 7d., foundry labourers 177s. 1d.; other classes—brassfinishers (all classes), buffers and polishers (qualified to file, rough out, buff and polish) 201s. 2d., turret and capstan operators (setting up own work) 196s. 6d. to 201s. 2d. (when engaged on short runs), assemblers 189s. 10d., brass shapers, millers (not universal), machinists, turret and capstan operators (not setting up), hot stampers 184s. 11d., pressure die casters 186s. 10d., extruders' levermen 182s. 10d., extruders' billet-heaters 180s. 11d., packers, despatchers, testers, extruders' helpers 179s. 4d., labourers, warehouse labourers 170s. 4d.
urgical Dressings Manufacture	Great Britain (80)	First pay day on or after 1 July	All workers	Increases of 7s. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 5s. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: male workers 72s. 3d. a week at 15 rising to 177s. 6d. at 21 and over, female workers 69s. 3d. at 15 rising to 127s. at 18 and over.

^{*} Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail{prices.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—continued

District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Yorkshire	9 July	Mechanics	Increase of 1\frac{1}{4}d. an hour (5s. 10d. to 5s. 11\frac{1}{4}d. an hour or 254s. 1d. a week).
Dundee	First pay day in July	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 5 per cent. (80 to 85 per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: male workers 19 and over 172s. 1d. a week, female workers 19 and over 114s. 5d.
Great Britain (88) (258)	16 July	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for male workers 21 or over, of 1½d. for female workers 18 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of 2d. an hour for male workers, and of 1½d. for female workers and general minimum piece rates increased by 3½ per cent. General minimum time rates after change: net section—male workers 1s. 6d. an hour at under 16 rising to 3s. 10½d. at 21 or over, female workers 1s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 9d. at 18 or over, other sections 1s. 6d. to 3s. 11d., 1s. 6d. to 2s. 9½d.; piecework basis time rates—net section, male workers 3s. 11¾d., female workers employed on man-made fibres of continuous filament 3s. 2½d., on other fibres 2s. 9¾d., other sections, male workers 4s. 0½d., female workers 2s. 10d.†
Nottingham, Ayr- shire and Glasgow	End of first complete pay week in July	Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Increase* of 4 per cent. in the cost-of-living bonus (71 to 75 per cent. on basic rates).
Great Britain (93)	First pay day in July	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 5 per cent. (80 to 85 per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Bonus on earnings in excess of £6 15s. and £4 10s. increased from 70 to 75 per cent.
Lancashire, York- shire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (97)	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in July	All workers	Increases* in cost-of-living payments of 2s. 10d. a week (58s. 11d. to 61s. 9d.) for adult male workers, of 2s. (42s. 4d. to 44s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles.
Scotland	do.	All workers	Increases* in cost-of-living payments of 2s. 10d. a week (58s. 11d. to 61s. 9d.) for adult male workers, of 2s. (42s. 4d. to 44s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles.
Macclesfield	do.	All workers	Increases* in cost-of-living payments of 2s. 10d. a week (58s. 11d. to 61s. 9d.) for adult male workers, of 2s. (42s. 4d. to 44s. 4d.) for adult female workers and of proportional amounts for juveniles.
United Kingdom	do.	Block printers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 3s. 4d. a week (52s. 4d. to 55s. 8d.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, 192s. 8d. a week
Lancashire, Che- shire, Derbyshire and Scotland	do.	Skilled engravers and apprentices	Cost-of-living wage increased* by 3s. 4d. a week (70s. 10d. to 74s. 2d.) fo journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living wage and guaranteed minimum bonus, 236s. 8d. to 238s. 8d. a week, according to occupation.
Manchester (95)	Pay day in week ending 7 July	All workers	Increases* of 3s. a week (81s. to 84s.) in the cost-of-living addition for mal workers 21 and over, of 2s. (54s. to 56s.) for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Northern Ireland (259)	23 July	All workers other than female workers in the retail branch	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours, as follows:—general minimum time rates, male workers in specified occupations 3s. 9½d an hour, other male workers 1s. 5d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 4½d. at 21 and over, late entrants at or over 19, 2s. 5½d. during first 6 months of employmen and 2s. 7½d. during second 6 months, female workers other than learner 2s. 5½d., learners (except those who enter the trade at or over 18) 1s. 3½d during first 6 months rising to 2s. 1½d. during third year; piecework basi time rates, male workers in specified occupations 4s. 0½d., other male worker (all ages) 3s. 8d., female workers 2s. 8d.;
on the test day of the column	A CONTRACTOR	Female workers in the retail branch	New general minimum time rates fixed, consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours, as follows:—workers 21 and over with not less that 2 years' experience after completion of learnership, area A 2s. 5½d. an hour area B 2s. 5d., workers under 21 or those 21 and over who have less that 2 years' experience after completion of learnership, and outworkers 2s. 4½d. 2s. 4d., learners 1s. 3½d. (both areas) during first 6 months rising to 2s. 1½d. o 2s. 0½d. during third year.‡
Scotland (135)	First full pay week following 1 July	All workers	Increases in minimum time rates of 1d. an hour for men 20 and over, and oppoportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum time rate after change for labourers 20 and over 4s. 5½d. an hour.
Great Britain (127)	2 July	Male workers	Increase of 2½d. an hour. Minimum hourly basic rates after change: laboured 4s. 6½d., plant attendants 4s. 7½d., tar mixer attendants 4s. 8½d.
England and Wales	First pay day after 16 July	All workers	Increases in basic rates of 2½d. an hour for male workers 20 and over, of 20 for female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younge workers. Basic rates after change include: London district—male worker approved inspectors grade I, timeworkers 5s. 3½d. an hour, workers pai under payment-by-results or bonus schemes 5s. 1½d., machinists 5s. 1½d. 4s. 10d., according to occupation, 4s. 11½d., 4s. 8d., labourers 4s. 7½d. 4s. 5½d., female workers 19 and over, first 3 months 3s. 4½d., 3s. 3d. thereafter 3s. 5½d., 3s. 4d. Provincial rates are 1d. an hour less, except the Isle of Wight where the adult male rate is 2d. an hour less.
Great Britain (140)	Beginning of first full pay week in July	All workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (2s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ to 2s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers.
Northern Ireland (141)	do.	All workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (2s. 0½ to 2s. 1½d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for journeyword and apprentices.
Great Britain	do.	All workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (2s. 0½ to 2s. 1½d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers.
Great Britain	do.	All workers	Increases§ in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 3d. an hour (1s. 10½ to 2s. 1½d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers.
	(see also Note at beginning of Table) Yorkshire (83) Dundee Great Britain (88) (258) Nottingham, Ayrshire and Glasgow Great Britain (93) Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (97) Scotland (98) Macclesfield United Kingdom Lancashire, Cheshire and Scotland Manchester (95) Northern Ireland (259) Northern Ireland (259) Scotland and Wales	(see also Note at beginning of Table) Yorkshire 9 July (83) Dundee First pay day in July Great Britain (88) (258) Great Britain (93) Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (97) Scotland (98) Macclesfield do. United Kingdom do. Lancashire, Cheshire, Openshire, Ope	(see also Note at beginning of Table) Yorkshire (83) Dundee

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 291 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ These changes took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 337 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Hours of Work". § These increases resulted from a revision of the payments made under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices (2d. an hour for male workers 21 and over) and an increase in the official index (1d. an hour).

	Princip	par Chan	ges in Rates of wages	Reported during July—continued
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Bedding and Mattress Making	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in July	All workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1½d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers.
Window Blind Manufacture	Great Britain	do.	All workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11½d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers.
Stone Carving, Wood Carving and Modelling	United Kingdom	First full pay week in July	Journeymen and apprentices	Increases* in cost-of-living allowance of 2d. an hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Manufactured Stationery	England and Wales (145)	First pay day in July	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 5s. a week (24s. to 29s.) for adult male workers, by 3s. 9d. (18s. to 21s. 9d.) for adult female workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and learners.
Paper Tube Manufacture	Great Britain	2 July	All workers	Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Rates after change: adult male workers, class 1 occupations 217s. a week, class 1A 209s. 7d., class 2, 182s. 1d., class 3, 169s. 3d.; adult female workers, class 1, 141s. 3d., class 2, 128s. 4d.
Printing	Scotland (159)	First pay day in July	Male workers employed in the production of daily and Sunday newspapers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 6s. a week (16s. to 22s.) for adult male workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices; consolidation into basic rates of 10s. a week of the cost-of-living bonus.
Printing and Bookbinding	England and Wales (152-154) (154-155)	First pay day in July	Workers employed in general printing and bookbinding, and periodical and newspaper production (excluding certain national newspapers)	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 5s. a week (24s. to 29s.) for adult male workers, by 3s. 9d. (18s. to 21s. 9d.) for adult female workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and learners.
	Scotland (158)	First pay day in July	Workers employed in general printing and bookbinding, and periodical and weekly newspaper production	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 5s. a week (24s. to 29s.) for adult male workers, by 3s. 9d. (18s. to 21s. 9d.) for adult female workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and learners.
Printing	London	First pay day in July	Male workers employed in advertisement production (composing, press proofing and mono casting)	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 5s. a week (25s. to 30s.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices.
Lithographic Printing and Photogravure	England and Wales (160–161)	First pay day in July	Workers employed in litho- graphic printing and photo- gravure (except photo- gravure process workers)	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 5s. a week (24s. to 29s.) for adult male workers, by 3s. 9d. (18s. to 21s. 9d.) for adult female workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and learners.
	Scotland (161)	do.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 5s. a week (24s. to 29s.) for adult male workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and learners.
Process Engraving	United Kingdom	First pay day in July	Journeymen and apprentices employed in process en- graving and in process proofing departments of process engraving trade houses and certain publishing firms	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 4s. 6d. a week (12s. to 16s. 6d.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. National minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: journeymen, day shift 309s. a week, night shift 411s. 4d.
Lithographic Tin Printing	Great Britain	do.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 5s. a week (24s. to 29s.) for adult male workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices.
Linoleum and Felt Base Manufacture	Great Britain	2 July	Print block, roller and stamp cutters	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for skilled craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for semi-skilled workers and apprentices. Rates after change: skilled craftsmen 233s. 9d. a week, semi-skilled workers 185s., apprentices 90s. 6d. at 16 rising to 175s. at 20.
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	Great Britain	9 July	All workers	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week for semi-skilled and 5s. for unskilled adult male workers, of 5s. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: adult male workers—hydraulic press operators, power press operators and injection press operators (hand or power), first 3 months 180s. 2d. a week, second 3 months 182s., thereafter 183s. 10d., manipulators and fabricators, machine operators, bushing winders, tube winders, tube moulders, paper treating operators and varnish mixers 182s., unskilled labourers 169s. 10d.; adult female workers 138s. 6d.
Pianoforte Manufacture	Great Britain (164)	Beginning of first full pay week in July	All workers	Increases * in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1½d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers.
Drawing Office Materials Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day in July	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 4s. 6d. a week (10s. 6d. to 15s.) for workers 21 and over, by 3s. 4d. (7s. 11d. to 11s. 3d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 2s. 3d. (5s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.) for workers under 18.
Constructional Engineering	Great Britain (173)	9 July	Workers, other than labourers, employed on outside steel- work erection	Increases of 1½d. an hour for erectors' helpers and rivet heaters, and of 1½d. for all other workers. Rates after change: erectors, London area 5s. 6¾d. an hour, other areas 5s. 5¾d., riveters 5s. 7¾d., 5s. 6¾d., riveters' holders-up 5s. 6¾d., 5s. 5¾d., 5s. 6¾d., formal drivers and welders 5s. 7¾d., 5s. 6¾d., 5s. 6¾d., formal drivers and welders 5s. 7¾d., 5s. 6¾d., formal drivers for
resident outder outder beures de 13th er outder outder 13th outder outde	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9 July	Workers employed on steam generating plant erection	Increases of 1½d. an hour for handymen, rivet heaters and labourers, and of 1½d. for all other workers. Rates after change: erectors, riggers and constructional scaffolders, London area 5s. 6¾d. an hour, other areas 5s. 5¾d., handymen 5s. 2¾d., 5s. 1¾d., crane drivers 5s. 7¾d., 5s. 6¾d., welders class A1, 5s. 8¾d., 5s. 7¾d., A2, 5s. 10¾d., 5s. 9¾d., A3, 6s. 1¾d., 6s. 0¾d., class B 5s. 7¾d., 5s. 6¾d., burners 5s. 7¾d., 5s. 6¾d., tubers and expanders and boiler erection fitters 5s. 6¾d., 5s. 5¾d., riveters 5s. 7¾d., 5s. 6¾d., riveters 5s. 7¾d., 5s. 6¾d., riveters 4s. 9½d., 4s. 8½d.
Gas Supply	assume tempinger	1 Apr.†	Maintenance craftsmen (including paviors, plasterers and slaters, and bricklayers and masons except when on firebrick work)	Increases of 2d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Standard rates after change include: blacksmiths, brass finishers, carpenters, chemical plumbers, coachmakers, coach painters, coppersmiths, electricians, engine-fitters, engine-turners, motor mechanics, moulders, qualified painters, patternmakers, platers, plumbers, riveters, sheet-metal workers (including tinsmiths), wagon repairers, welders, woodcutting machinists (carpenters' and coach shops), Metropolitan area 6s. an hour, Provincial Zone A 5s. 9d., Provincial Zone B 5s. 8d., holders-up 5s. 10d., 5s. 7d., 5s. 6d., hammermen (blacksmiths' strikers) 5s. 7\frac{3}{4}d., 5s. 4\frac{3}{4}d., 5s. 3\frac{3}{4}d., pipefitters 5s. 6\frac{1}{4}d., 5s. 3\frac{1}{4}d., 5s. 2\frac{1}{4}d., retort pipe-fitters 5s. 5\frac{3}{4}d., 5s. 2\frac{1}{4}d., 5s. 2\frac
Road Haulage Contracting (Ulster Transport Authority)	Northern Ireland	30 Apr.‡	Male workers	Increases of 6s. a week for workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Adult rates after change: drivers of lorries up to 2 tons carrying capacity, Belfast and Londonderry 190s. a week, Provinces 188s., over 2 tons 197s. 6d., 195s. 6d. (plus 1s. a day extra for drivers of lorries with trailers and drivers of 6/8-wheeled heavy vehicles, and articulated Scammell lorries carrying loads 10 tons and over); assistants on lorries 188s. 6d., 182s. 6d., loaders (Belfast Quay) 193s. 6d., porters 184s. 6d., 182s. 6d., checkers 197s., 188s., mobile crane drivers—lifting capacity 8½ tons (Belfast and Londonderry) 197s. 6d.

^{*} Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
† This increase was agreed in July with retrospective effect to the date shown.
‡ These increases were agreed in June with retrospective effect to the date shown.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Post Office	United Kingdom. (200)	1 Apr.*	Manipulative rank-and-file grades (other than postal and telegraph officers)	Increase of 4 per cent. calculated on National rates of pay. Maximum Nation rates after change: postmen 230s. 6d. a week, postmen higher grade 26st telegraphists 269s. 6d., telephonists 246s. 6d.
	United Kingdom (200)	1 Apr.†	Postal and telegraph officers	Increase of 4 per cent. calculated on National rates of pay. National rates at change: £518 a year at 21, £629 at 25, £853 at maximum.
Thermal Insulation	Scotland	9 July	Insulating engineers and other workers employed on land and marine contracts	Increases of $1 \frac{9}{16}$ d. an hour (4s. $7 \frac{9}{16}$ d. to 4s. $9 \frac{1}{8}$ d.) for insulating engineers, and $1 \frac{1}{16}$ d. (4s. $0 \frac{9}{8}$ d. to 4s. $1 \frac{11}{16}$ d.) for labourers.
Buffer Food Distribution	England and Wales	Week following 7 July	Male workers 19 and over (other than supervisory and clerical grades) employed at buffer depots	Increase of 7s. 8d. a week (180s. to 187s. 8d. a week).‡
on, Steel and Non-Ferrous Scrap	Great Britain (224)	Pay day in week beginning 28 May	All workers	Increases in minimum rates of 2d. an hour for men 21 and over, and of protional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum hourly rates a change for men 21 and over: London Metropolitan Police District 4s. 5 other areas 4s. 4d.; burner-cutters 4s. 8d., 4s. 6½d., lorry drivers 4s. 94s. 8d.
Broadcasting	Great Britain	First full pay week in May§	Manual workers employed by the British Broadcasting Corporation	Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Rates after change: craftsmen, MC1, 6s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. an h MC2, 6s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d., MC3, 6s. 11d., MC4, 7s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., MC5, 7s. 7d., MC6, 8s., M 8s. 7d., non-craftsmen, M1, 4s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., M2, 4s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d., M3, 5s. 1d., M4, 5s. M5, 5s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d., M6, 5s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d., M7, 5s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., M8, 6s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d., watchmen 4s. women, W1, 4s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., W2, 4s. 7d.
Broadcasting (Television)	United Kingdom	Beginning of first full pay period following 22 May§	Craft grades, general grades, etc., employed by Indepen- dent Television Companies	Increases of 8s. 6d. a week for adult workers, and of proportional amount juveniles.
Laundering	Great Britain (237) (257)	27 July	All workers except enginemen and stokers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour (5s. 4½d. a week male workers 21 or over, of 1½d. or 1½d., according to duties performed female workers including drivers employed as substitutes for male wor of 1d. (3s. 7d.) for other female workers 18 or over, and of proportiamounts for younger workers; increase in piecework basis time rate of an hour (2s. 9¾d. to 2s. 10½d.) for female workers of all ages. Geminimum time rates after change: male workers 1s. 9½d. an hour or 77s. a week at under 16 rising to 3s. 6¾d. or 153s. 2½d. at 21 or over; fe workers who perform in full the duties actually or normally undertake adult male workers 3s. 6¾d. an hour, other female workers 1s. 7¼d. an or 69s. a week at 15 rising to 2s. 8½d. or 116s. 5½d. at 19 or over.¶
		23 July	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of $1\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour for male worker and over and for female workers 19 and over, of $\frac{3}{4}d$., 1d. or $1\frac{1}{4}d$., according to age, for younger male workers, and of 1d. or $1\frac{1}{4}d$. for younger feworkers; increase in piecework basis time rate of $1\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour (2s. 423. $5\frac{1}{2}d$.) for female workers. General minimum time rates after chamale workers 1s. $7\frac{3}{4}d$. an hour at under 16 rising to 3s. 7d. at 21 and female workers, during first 6 months of employment 1s. 5d. at under rising to 2s. 5d. at 20 and over, after the first 6 months 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$. to 2s. $5\frac{1}{2}$
Prison Services	Great Britain (244)	1 Apr.††	Prison officers	Increase of 4 per cent. Minimum rates after change, quoting in bra maximum rates where appropriate: men—engineers, Class II 349s. 6d. a (371s. 6d. after 3 years), Class I 382s. 6d. (417s. 6d. after 4 years); forem works 484s. 6d., senior foremen of works 506s. 6d.; clerk officer g (Scotland only), clerk officers 248s. (315s. after 8 years), principal officers 315s. (405s. 6d. after 10 years), chief clerk officers 473s.: mer women—night patrol 224s. (258s. 6d. after 6 years); temporary of 241s. (270s. 6d. after 5 years); officers (including auxiliary officers), d training and probation 225s., thereafter 248s. (315s. after 8 years); principal officers (including Borstal matrons) 349s. 6d. (405s. 6d. after 5 years); officers, Class II 473s., Class I 518s. 6d.
Local Authorities' Services	England and Wales (246–247)	2 Apr.§	Semi-skilled engineering workers	II 5s. 24d., III 5s. 4d., IV 5s. 6d., Zone A 4s. 94d., 4s. 114d., 5s. 1d., 5s. Zone B 4s. 84d., 4s. 104d., 5s., 5s. 2d.
	England and Wales	2 Apr.§	Heating, ventilating and domestic engineers, mates and apprentices	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for craftsmen and of 2d. for mates, with approper percentage increases for apprentices. Rates after change: craftsr London 6s. $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour, Zone A 5s. 10d., Zone B 5s. 9d., mates 5s. 4s. $11\frac{3}{4}$ d., 4s. $10\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Hat and Cap Making and	Northern Ireland	23 July	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42.‡‡ §§
Millinery Buffer Food	England and Wales	Week	Male workers 19 and over	Normal weekly hours reduced from 46 to 44.§§
Distribution	102 102 102 10 105 107 106 1	following 7 July	(other than supervisory and clerical grades) employed at buffer depots	Women's outer clothing 104 Women's underclothing 104

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT AFTER THE END OF JULY

Industries affected by increases in rates of wages in August or September, under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, include mining and quarrying, iron and steel manufacture, wire and wire rope manufacture, lock, latch and key making, glass processing, hosiery finishing, hosiery manufacture, and cinematograph film production.

The following changes, operative from a future date, have been notified: sand and gravel production (increase of 2½d. an hour, 1st August); cast stone and cast concrete products in England and Wales (increase of 2d. an hour, 6th August); rubber reclamation (increases of 5½d. an hour for men and of 4d. for women, 12th August); building and civil engineering (increase of 1d. an hour, 20th August); and the wool textile industry in Yorkshire (increase of 3½d. or 4d. an hour for men and of 2½d. for women, 15th August); made-up textiles (increases of 3½d. or 4d. an hour for men and of 2½d. for women, 15th August); dressmaking and women's light clothing industry in Scotland (increases of 2½d. an hour for men and of 2d. for women, 17th August); and button manufacture (increase of 3d. an hour for men and women, 20th August).

Full details of these changes will be published in the appropriate issues of this GAZETTE.

^{*}This increase was the result of an Award (No. 416) of the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal dated 26th June with retrospective effect to the date shown, and was authorised by the Post Office in July. See page 291 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.

† This increase resulted from the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal's Award (No. 415) dated 5th June with retrospective effect to the date shown, and was authorised by the Post Office in July. See page 291 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

§ These increases were agreed in July with retrospective effect to the date shown.

|| Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 337 of this GAZETTE.

*** These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 338 of this GAZETTE.

†† This increase was authorised in July with retrospective effect to the date shown.

‡† This change took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 337 of this GAZETTE

§§ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

January to July 1961

INDEX FOR 17th JULY 1962

ALL ITEMS (17th January 1956 = 100) ... 120

At 17th July 1962, the official retail prices index was 120 (prices at 17th January 1956 = 100), compared with 121 at 19th June, and with 115 at 18th July 1961. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions in the average prices of potatoes and other fresh vegetables.

The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The index figures for each month are first calculated as index numbers with prices at 16th January 1962 taken as 100, and the weights used have been computed from information provided by the Family Expenditure Surveys made in 1958–61, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January 1962. A list of these weights is given on page 88 of the March issue of this GAZETTE. The index of retail prices measures the change from month to

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 17th JULY 1962

(Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various the indices at 17th July 1962 on the basis 16	groups th Janu	and su ary 19	62 = 100
GROUP AND		IND	ex Figure or 17th July
Sub-Group			1962 h January 2 = 100)
I. Food:		170	10 3 M
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cal Meat and bacon	kes	•	103
Fish	-		97
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking Milk, cheese and eggs	giat	•	102 97
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.			103
Sugar, preserves and confectionery Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned		•	111 132
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	10/200	a mys	94
Other food		*****	105
Total—Food		•••	104.6
II. Alcoholic drink	1.04 66		100-3
III. Tobacco	off anima		100.0
IV. Housing		•	104.1
V. Fuel and light:			00
Coal and coke			98 102
Total—Fuel and light	nn purchi		100.2
VI. Durable household goods:	mp JEED	200 1102	100 2
Furniture, floor coverings and soft fu	rnishin	gs	103
Radio, television and other happliances	ouseho	ld	98
Pottery, glassware and hardware			100
Total—Durable household goods	. Kinosi x	COSW IS	100.6
VII. Clothing and footwear:			
Men's outer clothing Men's underclothing			104 103
Women's outer clothing			101
Women's underclothing			104
Children's clothing Other clothing, including hose, habe	rdasher	у,	101
millinery and materials			102
Footwear	. Appro	7700	104
Total—Clothing and footwear		DOWNER OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF T	102.6
VIII. Transport and vehicles: Motoring and cycling	2010 75	tre t	100
Fares	. 4		104
Total—Transport and vehicles	•••		101.4
IX. Miscellaneous goods: Books, newspapers and periodicals		5/200	101
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, materials, matches, etc Stationery, travel and sports goo	ds tov	ig	100
photographic and optical goods, e	etc.		101
Total—Miscellaneous goods			100.7
X. Services:			100
Postage and telephones Entertainment	s states are		100 101
Other services, including domest hairdressing, boot and shoe r	ic hel	p,	200
hairdressing, boot and shoe r laundering and dry cleaning	epairin	g,	103
Total—Services	R .Com		102.0
ALL ITEMS	730 His		102.5
	100 to 150 00	The State of the	The second secon

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

A marked fall in the average price of potatoes and smaller falls in the average prices of tomatoes and other fresh vegetables were partly offset by a rise in the average price of eggs. The average level of food prices as a whole fell by rather more than 1½ per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 105, compared with 106 in the previous month.

The index for those items of food the prices of which are subject to seasonal fluctuations (viz. fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb) was 108.8, compared with 116.1 in the previous month; the index for all other items of food was 103.1, compared with 102.9 in June

Durable household goods

Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of prices of furniture, carpets and some domestic appliances, the index for the durable household goods group rose by rather less than one per cent. The group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 101, compared with 100 in the previous month.

In the remaining eight groups there was little change in the general level of prices.

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO JULY 1962

(Prices at 17th January 1956 = 100)

The index numbers quoted in the two preceding sections show changes in the level of prices compared with the level at 16th January 1962, these latter being taken as = 100. Before January 1962, the index figures were calculated on a different weighting basis and they showed the changes in the level of prices compared with a level of 100 at 17th January 1956, the date when the Index of Retail Prices was started. The "all items" index numbers in the two series can be linked together, however, in order to produce a continuous series of figures showing the change in the level of prices compared with the level at the starting date of the index, viz., 17th January 1956.

Thus, at 17th July 1962, the "all items" figure in the current series, with prices at 16th January 1962 taken as 100, was 102·5. This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 16th January 1962 in the old series, in order to produce an "all items" figure for 17th July 1962, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January 1962, i.e., on the basis 17th January 1956, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows:—

All items index at 16th January 1962 (17th	
January 1956 = 100)	117-5
All items index at 17th July 1962 (16th	
January 1962 = 100)	102.5
:. All items index at 17th July 1962	102.5
$(17th January 1956 = 100) \dots$	$117.5 \times \frac{102.5}{100}$

= 120.4 taken as 120

The following Table shows the index figure for "all items" for each month from January 1956 onwards, taking the level of prices at 17th January 1956 as 100. The figure normally relates to the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of the month.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1956	100	100	101	103	103	102	102	102	102	103	103	103
1957	104	104	104	104	105	106	107	106	106	107	108	108
1958 1959	108	108	108 110	110	109	110	109	108	108 109	109	110	110
1960	110	110	110	110	110	111	111	110	110	111	112	112
1961	112	112	113	113	114	115	115	116	115	116	117	117
1962	117	118	118	120	120	121	120	18 38 5	19,535		2000 S	1933

REVISION OF THE INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

The revision of the Index of Retail Prices in January 1962 was in conformity with the recommendations made by the Cost of Living Advisory Committee in a report entitled "Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices." An article summarising this report appeared on pages 87 and 88 of the March 1962 issue of this GAZETTE. Copies of the report (Cmnd. 1657) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d. including postage).

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries is given on page 336.

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN JULY

Ministry of Labour Gazette August 1962

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in July, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 128. In addition, 27 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during July at the establishments where these 155 stoppages occurred is estimated at 29,300. This total includes 3,700 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 25,600 workers involved and 5,900 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 65,000 working days lost during July included 15,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in July due to industrial disputes:—

	Numbe	er of Stopp	Stoppages in Progress in Month			
Industry Group	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total	Workers involved	Working Days lost	
Coal Mining		49 13	49 15	5,700 5,300	9,000 12,000	
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Construction	3 7	7 23	10 30	1,400 3,700	7,000 14,000	
All remaining indus- tries and services	15	36	51	13,100	23,000	
Total, July 1962	27	128	155	29,300	65,000	
Total, June 1962	35	193	228	41,000	107,000	
Total, July 1961	35	150	185	37,400	174,000	

Causes of Stoppages

The following Table classifies stoppages beginning in July according to the principal cause of each stoppage:—

Principal Cause	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers directly involved
Wages —claims for increases	26 32	4,500 3,700
Hours of labour Employment of particular classes or persons Other working arrangements, rules and	27	5,800
discipline	30 9 4	3,500 1,900 200
O 2000 Total	128	19,700

Duration of Stoppages

The following Table classifies stoppages ending in July according to the length of time they lasted:—

	Number of						
Duration of Stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working Days lost by all Workers involved				
Not more than 1 day 2 days	45 27	5,400 6,000	6,000 8,000				
3 days 4-6 days	14	3,100 5,500	7,000 23,000				
Over 6 days	21 23	2,000	30,000				
Total	130	21,800	73,000				

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1962 AND 1961

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first seven months of 1962 and 1961:—

January to July 1962

Industry Group	Number		ages in gress	Number	Stoppages in Progress		
	Stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved†	Working Days lost	Stoppages beginning	Workers involved	Working Days lost	
Agriculture, For-				man de la constitución de la con	Anii Sala	Manage Ma	
estry, Fishing Coal Mining	732	100 800	200,000	888	3,000 176,400	77,000	
All Other Mining	132	100,800	200,000	000	170,400	000,000	
and Ouarrying	1	t	±	8	1,300	2,000	
Food, Drink and				house, both		POST CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	
Tobacco	16	5,200	6,000	15	4,500	10,000	
Chemicals, etc	11	9,400	11,000	18	7,900	20,000	
Metal Mfre	59	273,600	322,000	45	15,900	49,000	
Engineering	150	2,020,900	2,135,000	118	47,200	158,000	
Shipbuilding and Marine Eng	58	314,300	406,000	58	55,500	347,000	
Motor Vehicles	36	314,300	400,000	36	33,300	347,000	
and Cycles	67	.470,100	586,000	65	101,800	338,000	
Aircraft	25	267,100	279,000	28	12,600	34,000	
Other Vehicles	14	46,100	56,000	13	8,000	14,000	
Other Metal							
Goods	35	207,600	222,000	30	4,900	30,000	
Textiles	20	7,000	12,000	20	1,100	3,000	
Clothing and						100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Footwear	9	1,700	4,000	7	800	4,000	
Bricks, Pottery,		11 200	15 000	3101	2 100	6000	
Glass, etc Timber, Furni-	8	11,300	15,000	14	3,100	6,000	
Timber, Furni-	10	3 900	8,000	6	400	1,000	
Paper and Printing		6,600	7,000	6	1,100	6,000	
Remaining Manu-		0,000	7,000		1,100	0,000	
facturing Inds.	23	28,500	79,000	19	12,100	72,000	
Construction	205	44,100	150,000	174	20,400	115,000	
Gas, Electricity		0.700000000			HEALTH AND THE		
and Water	6	1,700	3,000	4	400	2,000	
Port and Inland				-	C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C		
WaterTransport	48	38,900	110,000	45	28,600	144,000	
All Other Trans-						THE RESIDENCE	
port	36	13,000	34,000	40	15,300	37,000	
Distributive	23	5,100	12 000	33	3,400	10.000	
Trades	23	3,100	13,000	33	3,400	10,000	
Professional,	OFF POSTOR	Name and	DES DOES	of Classof at	THE RESIDENCE OF	NAME OF BLUE	
etc. Services	8	7,800	13,000	8	6,200	27,000	
Misc. Services	21	15,600	32,000	16	1,300	8,000	
		10,550	,		-,000	3,000	
Total	1,5508	3,900,100	4,702,000	1,6778	533,100	2,121,000	

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Remarks	
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended	til to published in the Arm I is 102 as a	e clater levene batterio	
Engineering:— Workers employed in the manufacture of excavators—Lincoln (one firm)	3,000	ich are in	26 July	27 July	The issue of dismissal notice to a long-service worker, over 65 years of age	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
Security officers and other workers employed in elec- trical engineering—Man- chester (one firm)	1,075	Farat s	24 July	31 July	The employment of three security officers alleged to be non-unionists	Work resumed pending negotiations,	
CONSTRUCTION:— Building workers employed on a factory site—Liverpool (various firms)	595	100-0	22 June	14 July	The dismissal of six workers for alleged industrial misconduct	Work resumed.	

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the mont under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

† Nearly all the engineering and shipbuilding workers involved in a national stoppage on 5th February were again involved on 5th March. They have, therefore, a counted twice in the total for all industries and for each industry group affected. In the period under review the *net* number of individuals for all industries was roximately 2,000,000.

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days

§ Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

|| Only 60 workers were originally involved; a further 535 men withdrew their labour on 4th July but these men resumed work over the period 10th-12th July.

ACCIDENT STATISTICS

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The following Table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported in July 1962 with comparable figures for the previous month. The figures are provisional. The figures for seamen relate to those employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom. All other figures relate to Great Britain.

	Tax of				1000	June 1962	July 1962
Places under the Fac		Act		9.1.	- 1	53	58
Mines and Quarries*		- 0				27	19
Railway Service		00000	2	500		11	5

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for July 1962. The figures under the heading "Factories Act" are based on the Factory Inspectorate Process Classification—see "Guide to Statistics collected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate" published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 4d. including postage). The figures are provisional.

Factories Act					
Textile and Connected Processes	11 01.7380	net.			
Clay, Pottery, Cement, etc					
Metal Extraction, Refining and Conversion	on	DOLLAR			Catalan S
Metal Casting	11.00	00.00000			
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion and I	Porging	niunisə			
Miscellaneous Metal Processes	TOTAL PARTY OF				
Shipbuilding and Repairing			197		DOTTO:
Constructional Engineering, Boiler Makin	ng				1000
Locomotive and Railway Equipment			. artic	A CONTRACTOR	BOLD A
Non-rail Vehicles and Aircraft			. box	3.000	.5000
Other Machine and Metal Manufacture a	and Repair			6000	COL
Electrical Engineering	MAN STO			Sept (SEE	10.200
Woodworking Processes	2,020,90	150		Street	ogisja.
Miscellaneous Chemical Manufacture, Pa	int, Oil R	efining.	Soap	ARRONI OF SXI	10000000 14630E
Coal Gas, Coke Ovens, Patent Fuel			1000	down	TOTOLS
Wearing Apparel	ar the	10		STORY OF THE PERSON	CHU 2
Paper and Printing	GUNE NO	Eller I	100	Holdsy	Salter
Milling	in the l		1243	166	10 11 2 C
Food	60 111	050	1		olitimo l
Drink			i bas	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	00000
Electricity Generation	Market College		V. Vers	1105	Eziola B
Rubber	05,11	3	1	100	did.
Other Factory Processes	see l	11	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	202	3315
000 0 1 001 1 0 000 000 000 000 000 000	08.80		- inches	100	"Heper
Works and Places under s.s. 125 and 127 of	Factories	Act 196	1	or again	
Building Operations	Pactories .	Act, 170	1		Dan 1
Works of Engineering Construction	or i		199		1
Docks and Warehouses			T book	in dis	1309
contest I more Tra- morture o	DE BY		Progra	NE THE	9:04
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	00.81	16.			5
					THE REAL PROPERTY.

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the five weeks ended 30th June 1962 and the four weeks ended 28th July 1962.

W 10			. n.:	
Mines and Quarries*			Railway Service	
Coal Mines:			Brakesmen and Goods Guards	7-2-3
Underground	0.293	15	Engine Drivers and Motormen	
Surface		3	Firemen	
Other Stratified Mines				-
	3600	100 CH		-
Miscellaneous Mines		-	Mechanics	31367
Ouarries	10000	1	Passenger Guards	
and the second of the loss of an extent		T	Permanent-Way Men	-
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES		19	Danten	2
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	\$120 E	17		-
		-	Shunters	-
Seamen			Other Grades	2
Trading Vessels		4	Contractors' Servants	4
Fishing Vessels	317 35 55	2	Contractors bervants	1001
risining vessels	1520	4	T.E. SEDURAGE LOSON SUCH SHIP	
		-		
TOTAL, SEAMEN	and the	6	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	5
ACTUAL OF A SHOP OF THE		12-1-12	DOUBLEST OF DESTRUCT OF SE	3
				The second second

Industrial Diseases

The number of cases in Great Britain reported during July 1962 under the Factories Act, 1961, are shown below. The figures

are provisional.	
I. Cases	II. Deaths
Lead Poisoning	7 2 2 2 1 TOTAL, DEATHS
Chrome Ulceration	10
TOTAL, CASES	38 Demontary

Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 30th June 1962, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at coal mines in Great Britain, was 69, compared with 74 in the 13 weeks ended 31st March 1962, and 61 in the 13 weeks ended 1st July 1961. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 366, 425 and 354.

An analysis of the figures, by nature of accident, is given below.

Nature of Accident	k	nber of Per Killed durin weeks end	g	Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended			
ever of percentage	1st July 1961	31st March 1962	30th June 1962	1st July 1961	31st March 1962	30th June 1962	
Underground: Explosions of firedamp or coal dust Falls of ground Haulage	21 17	19† 20 23	9 21 20	146 110	18† 171 115	4 148 110	
Misc. (including shaft accidents)	15	4	12	62	79	68	
Total	53	66	62	318	383	330	
Surface: All causes	8	8	7	36	42	36	
Total, underground and surface	61	74	69	354	425	366	

† All at Hapton Valley Mine disaster on 22nd March 1962.

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents Notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in Second Quarter of 1962

The following Tables set out the numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents notified to District Offices of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour during the period 1st April 1962 to 30th June 1962 (both dates included) (a) according to process of the Inspectorate concerned, and (b) according to process. of the Inspectorate concerned, and (b) according to process.

The accidents to which these statistics relate are those notifiable to

(3) Subject to the Act, e.g., certain offices, are not notifiable. H.M. District Inspector in accordance with the definitions given below. All the figures given are provisional and subject to revision. Corrected annual totals will be published in the April 1963 issue of this GAZETTE and in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

The Table on the opposite page is compiled on the basis of the Factory Inspectorate Process Classification, which has been designed specifically for accident prevention purposes and cannot be related to the Standard Industrial Classification. The annual statistics published in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, however, contain Tables using the Standard Industrial Classification as well as Tables based on the Process Classification used in these quarterly Tables. quarterly Tables.

Details of the Process Classification and other accident classifications used by H.M. Factory Inspectorate are given in the "Guide to Statistics collected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate" published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 4d. including postage). Details of the Divisions of the Inspectorate used for the purposes of the Table given here are published in "H.M. Factory Inspectorate Directory " (Form 243A) published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. (3s. 4d. including postage).

The following definitions, etc., should be noted in connection with these statistics:—

(1) A notifiable accident is one which is either fatal or which disables the injured person for more than three days from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed. (See section 80 (1) of the Factories Act, 1961.)

(3) Subject to the conditions in (1) and (2) above, all accidents to persons employed are notifiable, whatever the employment or industrial status of the injured person and whether or not his employer is the occupier of the factory.

(4) In the Tables, the UNIT is the INJURED PERSON.

(5) Accidents which are included in the Tables are those of which notice was received during the period indicated.

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents, Second Quarter, 1962, by Divisions of Inspectorate

Division			70 5 1500	senicu Stale	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Northern					14	4,188
East and West Ridings (Leeds)	1. 1				15	2,247
East and West Ridings (Sheffield		1000	Winter.	55000	8	3,688
)	1		-		
North Midland					2	2,319
Eastern and Southern				1	17	4,003
London (North)			7.		21	3,563
London (South)					16	3,202
South Western	150 1213	ddig r	OH REF	10013130	3	2,336
Vales	SCORE				8	2,614
Midland (Birmingham)					A	2,320
Aidland (Wolverhampton)					7	2,361
North Western (Liverpool)	10000	marie de	0000	10000	14	
					14	4,826
North Western (Manchester)					11	3,134
Scotland			11.1		32	5,652
	Tot	als	1	10.	170	46,453

Process		200	4	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
extile and Connected	Dugger	IUI.	2.23	UY	
Cotton Spinning Processes	Frocesse	novot	2, 611	listics of	583
Cotton Weaving Processes Veaving of Narrow Fabrics	Dino Exect	7 51 3	0.0	STREET, SA	291
Woollen Spinning Processes Worsted Spinning Processes				工工	199 291
Weaving of Woollen and Wor	sted Cloths			1	180 199
lax, Hemp and Jute Procession Iosiery, Knitted Goods and I	ace Manuf	acture			141
Carpet Manufacture Cope, Twine and Net Making Other Textile Manufacturing I		Airing	a lie	8(-0)	75
Other Textile Manufacturing I Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Print	rocesses	nishing	Les ve	1 2	105 266
ob Dyeing, Cleaning and Oth	er Finishing		95555	ntable—est	50 154
	Total		7929	5	2,744
ay, Minerals, etc.	Total				Al Santa
Bricks, Pipes and Tiles			1	100 <u>a 10 3</u>	453
ottery Other Clay Products		3 .30		1 2	243 142
Stone and Other Minerals Lime, Cement, etc.			*****	- 5	124 467
anne, coment, etc.	Total	Jane Jahr		8	1,429
etal Processes	Total		111	to make in	2,12
ron Extraction and Refining			19.119		172 595
ron Conversion Iluminium Extraction and Re	fining	72 H (E	1000	_ 5	68
Magnesium Extraction and Rether Metals, Extraction and	efining	boils	100	mail Trip	215
Ietal Rolling:— Iron and Steel	11 my 52	Q1 .d1	S. Alli	6	954
Non-Ferrous Metals in and Terne Plate, etc., Man		-		THE THE	135 73
fetal Forging		Charles Charles	-	1.	383 433
Metal Drawing and Extrusion from Founding	a presing	2001	PRINT	3	1,740 294
teel Founding	di Batino	a varieta	abeto	(4 th) E10029	89
Ion-Ferrous Metal Casting Ietal Plating		book	veon!	de Entere	252 72
alvanising, Tinning, etc. namelling and Other Metal I	Finishing				77 83
	Total		cao.i	16	5,642
neral Engineering			ALL.	FW ANDREAS	A RESULT
ocomotive Building and Rep		119.50	Marie A	100	394
ailway and Tramway Plant I ngine Building and Repairin	g	and R	epair	- 1	707 694
oiler Making and similar wo constructional Engineering	rk	A TO		851	384 598
Motor Vehicle Manufacture Non-power Vehicle Manufact				_ 1	1,017 150
Vehicle Repairing Shipbuilding and Shipbreakin	0.		2 10 10 20 10 10	10 10 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	845
Work in shipyards and dry	docks	ovious		6 7	1,382 243
Work in wet docks or harb Aircraft Building and Repairi	ng			í	366 315
Machine Tool Manufacture Miscellaneous Machine Maki	ng	70000	::	_ 2	1,525
Cutlery and Tool Manufactur Miscellaneous Machine R	e and Repairing a	nd Jol	bbing	C 20.	314
Engineering	CO. P. PERSON STREET, ST. CO.	I SECTION OF	STATE OF THE PARTY.	_ 2	871 571
ndustrial Appliances Manufa Sheet Metal Working	Tellowied	17.0	Tool !	1	622 380
Other Metal Machining Miscellaneous Metal Processes	(not otherw	vise spec	cified)	1 1	652 840
Miscellaneous Metal Manu	facture (no	t othe	rwise	miries	469
specified) Railway Running Sheds	M. Carlo	TO STATE			53
	Total	CERTIFIC OF THE PARTY OF THE PA		25	13,392
lectrical Engineering					Nort :
Electric Motor, Generator, 7	Transformer	and Sv	vitch-		SAT HA
gear Manufacture and Replectrical Accumulator and E	air			2	581
Repair Radio and Electronic Equ	001 -	8801		-	51
Instrument Manufacture ar Radio, Electronic and Electr	nd Repair			The state of the	432
facture		THE PARTY OF		1	151
Cable Manufacture Electric Light Bulb and Ra	dio Valve	Manufa	cture	3	118
and Repair	Manufacture	and R	tepair	1	484
	Total	A STATE OF		5	2,090
ood and Cork Work	ing Prod	292295	THE PARTY OF	SO SOM	Ping
Saw Milling				1	376
Plywood Manufacture Chip and Other Building Boa	rd Manufac	ture			39
Wooden Box and Packing Ca Coopering		State .		13-13	122
Vooden Furniture Manufact				1	
praying and Polishing of Wongineers Pattern Making	ooden Furn				4
oinery Other Wood and Cork Manu	facture and	Repair		- 1	23
	Total	The same of the sa		3	1,68
emical Industries					NAME OF A
Iemical Industries Ieavy Chemicals	901	GENT A	S LOW	-west-treet	28:
Fine and Pharmaceutical Che	micals	.104.		- 2	20
Other Chemicals	80 E	elen			7
Oil Refining	COL STREET		34		17
Plastic Material and Man-ma Soap, etc	de Fibre Pr	oductio	n	Carl.	19
	1962 2001	ask.		- 1	12 53
Paint and Varnish	AL PROPERTY AND	1270 E 100	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	STATE OF THE OWNER, WHEN	
Paint and Varnish Coal Gas Coke Oven Operation Gas and Coke Oven Works b	w-product 6	ienassi.		1	15

Ministry of Labour Gazette August 1962

Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Wearing Apparel	ARAS VI	Taran
Tailoring	- 2	220 148
Other Clothing		111
Footwear Manufacture	old or an	10
Total	2	520
Paper and Printing Trades	ans dir	as topicles
Paper Making	_ 2	721 115
Cardboard, Paper Box and Fibre Container Manufacture	16 open	266
Bag Making and Stationery	1	151 539
Engraving	Secretary 1	1 802
Total	3	1,802
Food and Allied Trades	Ireiend	150
Flour Milling	non-English	123 15
Other Milling Bread, Flour Confectionery and Biscuits Sugar Confectionery	100 4 11	674 399
Food Preserving	how sol	494 291
Edible Oils and Fats	-	86 113
Slaughter Houses		108 639
Alcholic Drink		626 109
Total	3	3,827
dalina span spundi, v	n 2011/03/20	distribut 8
Miscellaneous Electrical Stations	2	659
Electrical Stations Plant using Atomic Reactors Other use of Radioactive Materials	400000	46
Tonaing	etiled viete	103 98
Manufacture and Repair of Articles made from Leathe (not otherwise specified)	r 02 2005 2.3	28
Manufacture and Repair of Articles mainly of Textile Materials (not otherwise specified)	e	83
Rubber	19年至6	533 106
Cloth Coating	e les calibres	319
specified)		612
Other High Precision Work		151
Upholstery, Making up of Carpets and of Household Textiles	_ 1	64
General Assembly and Packing (not otherwise specified Processes associated with Agriculture	i) (=)	54 35
Match and Firelighter Manufacture	- 2	307
Total	. 5	3,26
Total, all factory processes	. 79	38,688
Total, all factory processes		CO COLORS OF STREET
119 10 TO TORONOLLEGE OF THE PARTY STORY OF THE	, ali, siv. i	AND COURSE
Construction Processes under section		
Construction Processes under section 127 of Factories Act, 1961 Building Operations		
Construction Processes under section 127 of Factories Act, 1961 Building Operations Industrial Building:— Construction	. 14	
Construction Processes under section 127 of Factories Act, 1961 Building Operations Industrial Building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition	bee deel	31:
Construction Processes under section 127 of Factories Act, 1961 Building Operations Industrial Building:— Construction Maintenance Construction Maintenance	. 14 . 6 3 . 11 2	1,06 24
Construction Processes under section 127 of Factories Act, 1961 Building Operations Industrial Building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and Public Building:— Construction	. 144 6 3 3 . 111 2 2	1,06 24 6
Construction Processes under section 127 of Factories Act, 1961 Building Operations Industrial Building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and Public Building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of blocks of Flats:— Construction Maintenance Construction Maintenance Demolition	. 14 . 6 3 . 11 2	1,06 24 6 27 3
Construction Processes under section 127 of Factories Act, 1961 Building Operations Industrial Building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and Public Building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of blocks of Flats:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Dwelling Houses:—	. 14 6 3 . 11 2 6 . 2 . 2	1,06 24 6 27 3
Construction Processes under section 127 of Factories Act, 1961 Building Operations Industrial Building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Construction Maintenance Demolition Suilding of blocks of Flats:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Dwelling Houses:— Construction Maintenance Demolition	. 14 6 3 . 11 2 6	1,06 24 6 27 3
Construction Processes under section 127 of Factories Act, 1961 Building Operations Industrial Building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and Public Building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of blocks of Flats:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Dwelling Houses:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Other Building Operations:—	. 14 . 6 3 . 11 . 2 . 6 . 2 . 1	31: 7: 1,06 24 6 27: 3 65 28 2
Construction Processes under section 127 of Factories Act, 1961 Building Operations Industrial Building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and Public Building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of blocks of Flats:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Dwelling Houses:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Construction Maintenance Demolition Construction Maintenance Construction Maintenance Demolition Construction Maintenance Demolition Other Building Operations:— Construction Maintenance	. 14 6 3 . 11 2 6 . 6 . 2 . 1 1	31: 7: 1,06 24 6 6 27 3 65 28 2 14 5
Construction Processes under section 127 of Factories Act, 1961 Building Operations Industrial Building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and Public Building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of blocks of Flats:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Dwelling Houses:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Other Building Operations:— Construction Maintenance Demolition	. 14 6 3 . 11 2 6 . 6 . 2 . 1 1	31: 7: 1,06 24 6 27: 3 65 28 2 2 14 5
Construction Processes under section 127 of Factories Act, 1961 Building Operations Industrial Building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and Public Building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of blocks of Flats:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Dwelling Houses:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Other Building Operations:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Other Building Operations:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Other Building Operations:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Total	. 14 6 3 . 11 2 6 6 . 2 1 . —	31: 7: 1,06 24 6 27: 3 65 28 2 2 14 5
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MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Shipbuilding in Second Quarter

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 30th June 1962, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of June was 184, with a gross tonnage of 1,292,146 tons. This was 67,151 tons less than at the end of March and was the lowest figure since March 1945.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 262,250 at the end of June, representing 20·3 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in this country.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction the world at the end of June amounted to 9,186,000 tons gross, in the world at the end of June amounted to 9,186,000 tons gross, of which 14·1 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This represents the smallest share of world construction on record, excluding the war years. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of June was 7,893,854, an increase of 504,845 tons compared with the previous quarter. The tonnage being built abroad for Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of June was 595,680 tons. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 3,457,414 tons, or 37·6 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 557,457, representing 43·1 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction in this country. The world figures and those for construction abroad are exclusive of the People's Republic of China, East Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for which countries no figures were available. for which countries no figures were available.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the second quarter of 1962 were three steamers, of 79,530 tons, and 41 motorships, of 133,242 tons, a total of 44 vessels, of 212,772 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were four steamers, of 107,850 tons, and 48 motorships, of 215,700 tons, a total of 52 vessels, of 323,550 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were three steamers, of 59,798 tons, and 57 motorships, of 224,605 tons, a total of 60 vessels, of 284 403 tons gross. of 284,403 tons gross.

The figures in this article exclude vessels of less than 100 tons They also exclude wood and non-propelled vessels (sail and

Reinstatement in Civil Employment

Information about the Acts relating to reinstatement in civil employment, viz., the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, the National Service Act, 1948, the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951, was given in the issue of this Gazette for February 1958 (page 73).

The following Table analyses the determinations given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during six months ended 30th June 1962 and (b) during the whole period from 1st August 1944.

office of the second of the se	Six months ended 30th June 1962	Total cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss	1000 C1 7 0 000	1,786
by reason of default Orders for both reinstatement and compensation	7 4	1,068 2,292
Total of orders made	11	5,146
No orders made against the employers concerned	8	4,901
Total of cases determined	19	10,047

Of the total of 10,047 cases determined since 1st August 1944, Act, 1944, 1,364 under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, 1,364 under the National Service Act, 1948, 50 under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and three under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951. All the cases determined during the half-year ended 30th June 1962 were dealt with under the National Service Act, 1948.

Appeals against two determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided by the Umpire during the half-year. Of these, one was confirmed, none varied and one reversed.

No reinstatement cases were determined during the half-year by Reinstatement Committees or the Umpire either in Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man.

During the half-year, there were no applications before Reinstatement Committees or appeals before the Umpire for compensation under section 51 of the National Service Act, 1948, which prohibits the dismissal of employees by reason of liability for part-time service under the Act.

Vocational Training

The statistics of the Government Vocational Training Schemes given below relate to the 13 weeks ended 12th June 1962.

Number of Persons	Able- bodied	Disabled	Total
Admitted to training	630	911	1,541
In training at end of period at: Government Training Centres Technical and Commercial Colleges Employers' Establishments Residential (Disabled) Centres, etc.	1,051 88 3	819 452 22 457	1,870 540 25 457
Total in training	1,142	1,750	2,892
Training completed	522	741	1,263
Placed in employment	473	681	1,154

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units of the Ministry of Labour and at Rehabilitation Centres operated by Voluntary Blind Welfare organisations relate to the four weeks ended 16th July 1962.

Men	Women	Total
849	105	954
1,559	196	1,755
696	92	788
	1,559	1,559 196

Up to 16th July 1962, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 136,819, including 3,899 blind persons.

Retail Prices Overseas

In the Table below a summary is given of the latest information relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries contained in official publications received since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared.

Rise (+) or Fall (-)

Country	Index Figure	of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with					
TOTAL AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY	is given	- in agin	Month before	Year before			
European Countries	thereof (poor too) drivers	unibe la	Means Me	MINE STATE			
Austria All Items	1958 = 100 May 1962	112.9	1 1 2				
Food		114.4	+ 1.2 + 2.4	+ 6.9 + 11.2			
Belgium	1953 = 100						
All Items	May 1962	113.61	+ 1.39	+ 2.78			
Food France (Paris)	1956-57 = 100	114.5	+ 2.4	+ 4.4			
All Items	June 1962	141-1	+ 0.5	+ 8.7			
Food	,, /,	140.4	+ 0.9	+ 13.5			
Germany (Federal Republic)	1958 = 100	2 0 0 0 1 0 1	SELECTION OF				
All Items	June 1962	109 - 8	+ 0.6	+ 4.2			
Food	1938 = 1	111.5	+ 1.3	+ 6.0			
Italy (Large Towns) All Items	1938 = 1 Apr. 1962	74.01	+ 0.93	+ 3.93			
Food	STATE OF STREET STREET, STREET, STREET, STREET, STREET, STREET, STREET, STREET, STREET, STREET, STREET, STREET,	79.94	+ 1.06	+ 3.83			
Luxembourg	1948 = 100	100 01		STUDE OF			
All Items	June 1962	133·91 139·23	+ 1.33 + 2.42	+ 1.65			
Netherlands	1951 = 100	137 23	T 2.42				
All Items	May 1962	131	- 2 - 4	+ 4			
Food Spain	1958 = 100	130	- 4	+ 6			
All Items	Apr. 1962	115.8	+ 1.6	+ 4.6			
Food		116.6	+ 2.7	+ 6.5			
Sweden All Items	1949 = 100 May 1962	171	1 2	+ 9			
Food	n. + 5 July 10 m	197	+ 2 + 3	+ 9 + 17			
Switzerland	$19\ddot{3}9 = \ddot{1}00$			CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE			
All Items	June 1962	195·1 211·0	+ 0.5	+ 9.1 + 13.9			
Food	Marin Committee	211.0	T 1.4	T 13.9			
Other Countries	4040 400						
Canada All Items	1949 = 100 June 1962	130.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.5			
Food		125.6	+ 1.1	+ 2.1			
India (All-India)	1949 = 100	407					
All Items	Apr. 1962	127 125	Nil Nil	+ 4 + 1			
Rhodesia, Northern	1939 = 100		NII	T			
All Items	Apr. 1962	224 · 3	Nil	+ 4.2			
Food Rhodesia, Southern	1949 = 100	288 · 7	- 0.5	+ 5.8			
All Items	May 1962	161 - 1	+ 0.8	+ 4.8			
Food		198.7	+ 0.6	+ 1.8			
South Africa (9 Urban Areas)	1958 = 100	STATE OF THE PARTY.	DOE SPINIS				
All Items	Mar. 1962	104.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.5			
Food	" "	103.0	+ 1.0	- 0.9			
A STATE OF THE STA		50	Harrist Charles	1912/102			

* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items.

† Comparable figure for previous year not available.

Ministry of Labour Gazette August 1962 ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During July the Industrial Court issued six awards, Nos. 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920 and 2921*. Awards Nos. 2916, 2920 and 2921 are summarised below. Awards Nos. 2917 and 2918 were referred to the Court under Section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act, 1959, and Award No. 2919 did not relate to a substantial part of an industry. ibstantial part of an industry.

Award No. 2916 (3rd July).-Parties: Staff Side and Manage-Award No. 2916 (3rd July).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) Pharmaceutical Whitley Council Committee "C". Claim: To determine a difference between the Parties as to the salaries which should be paid to all grades of Pharmacists employed in the hospital service. Award: The Court awarded that the salaries of the grades concerned shall be increased by 5 per cent. Effect to be given to the Award as from the 1st April 1962.

Award No. 2920 (31st July).—Parties: National Union of Funeral and Cemetery Workers and Metropolitan District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union Limited. Claim: For a wage increase of 10 per cent. for workers coming within the scope of Part 1 Clauses (a), (b) and (c) of the Agreement between the Parties dated the 14th April 1961. Award: The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Parties dated the 14th April 1961. Award: The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2921 (31st July).—Parties: Trade Unions' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Services (Manual Workers). Claim: To replace the present 1958 National Joint Council Agreement by an Agreement introducing, inter alia, a 42-hour, 5-day week for School Caretakers and Assistant Caretakers, and to regrade them; to limit the termination of duties for School Cleaners-in-Charge to 6 p.m. between Mondays and Fridays. Award: The Court's award recognised that the nature of a caretaker's job precluded the fixation of a specific working week, but within that limitation laid down that the normal working week shall be 42 hours from Monday morning to noon on Saturday, and that the determination of active duty should be a matter for local arrangement by the Authority and did not exclude the possibility of the working week being averaged over the school term or the year. For full-time School Caretakers the weekly wage rates for "London", "Zone A" and "Zone B" (Part I, Clause 4, "the basic rate" of the 1958 National Joint Council Agreement) shall read 222s. 9d., 211s. 9d., and 208s. 9d. respectively. Effect to be given to the Award from the first full pay period following the 1st July 1962. Save as aforesaid the Court found that the claim was not established.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During July, three awards were issued by single Arbitrators appointed under section 2(2)(b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Two awards related to individual undertakings, and the remaining one concerned a group of firms.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During July the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 417*, which is summarised below:—

Award No. 417 (30th July).—Parties: Civil Service Union and H.M. Treasury. Claim: For a revision of the annual leave entitlement of the non-industrial Messenger to two weeks and three days rising to three weeks after 10 years' service. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly. awarded accordingly.

Wages Councils Act, 1959

Notices of Proposals

During July notices of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Minister of Labour were issued by the following Wages Councils:—

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F.(81), dated 3rd July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F.H.(96), dated 24th July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates and piecework basis time rates for male

Further information regarding either of the above proposals may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned, at Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London S.W.1.

Wages Regulation Orders

During July the Minister of Labour made the following Wages

The Wages Regulation (Laundry) Order, 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 1464, dated 12th July, and effective from 27th July. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—

See page 331.

The Wages Regulation (Hat, Cap and Millinery) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order, 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 1612, dated 26th July, and effective from 13th August. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and

female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Made-up Textiles) Order 1962: S.I. 1962
No. 1613, dated 26th July, and effective from 15th August. This
Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Made-up
Textiles Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general
minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and

female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 1611, dated 26th July, and effective from 17th August. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male

general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Button Manufacturing) Order 1962:
S.I. 1962 No. 1677, dated 31st July, and effective from 20th August.
This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Button Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, revised general minimum piece rates and a revised piecework basis time rate for outworkers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland),

Notices of Proposals

Notices of Proposals

During July notices of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance were issued by the following Wages Councils:—

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.301), dated 6th July, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male workers employed in the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and for reducing from 43 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.302), dated 6th July, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male workers employed in the County of the City of Londonderry and for reducing from 43 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.303), dated 6th July, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male workers employed in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and the County of the City of Londonderry, and for reducing from 43 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.F. (N.62), dated 6th July, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade and for reducing from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.R. (N.79), dated 20th July, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.R. (N.66), dated 20th July, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

Further information regarding the above proposals may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned, at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast 2.

Wages Regulation Orders

During July the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned:—

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1962.

No. 126), dated 11th July and operative on 23rd July. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers other than female workers in the Retail Branch of

the trade and reduces from 43 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.—See pages 329 and 331.

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1962. No. 127), dated 11th July and operative on 23rd July. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers in the Retail Branch of the trade and reduces from 43 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is

payable.—See pages 329 and 331.

The Laundry Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1962. No. 125), dated 11th July and operative on 23rd July. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

The Commissioner is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and appointed by the Crown (see section 43 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, and section 42 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946. His decisions*, which are final, are binding on Insurance Officers and Local Tribunals and must be followed in appropriate cases. They are thus the "case law" which is the principal means of maintaining consistency of decisions.

of maintaining consistency of decisions.

Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by an association of which the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself.

Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts

may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by a person whose right to benefit is or may be, under the fourth Schedule to the 1946 Act, affected by the decision, or by an association of which the claimant or the deceased was a member, or by the claimant himself.

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below

Decision R(U)16/61 (11th October 1961)

Following any occupation—period to which earnings should be attributed

The claimant was appointed on 24th November 1960 to act as Census Officer for a particular district in connection with Census day on 24th April 1961. He stated that he did no work arising from the appointment until 10th January 1961, having just then received detailed instructions; and that no real work was necessary until he began part-time work on 1st March. The despatch of papers to the Registrar General was phased over a period of three months following Census day, but the claimant completed his despatch on 5th June and had no further duties after that date. His remuneration was a lump sum of about £159. The question at issue was whether the earnings were attributable to the whole period of his appointment or only to some part of that period during which he was actually engaged in Census duties. Held that benefit was not payable from 24th November 1960 to 5th June 1961. The claimant was following an occupation throughout that period, even though in the early stages his duties were extremely light; and his remuneration was paid in respect of the whole period and exceeded 6s. 8d. on the daily average.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that unemployment benefit was not payable to the claimant from 24th November 1960 to 5th June 1961, both dates

included.

"On 3rd October 1960 the claimant retired from the Office of Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths after a life-time's service. He desired further employment of a clerical kind and signed the unemployed register from 8th October 1960. On 24th November 1960 the Registrar General appointed him in writing to act as Census Officer for the purpose of the Census Regulations, 1960, for a particular Census district. With the form of appointment he received a copy of the Census Order and Regulations. Census day was 24th April 1961. On 5th June 1961 he despatched all his documents to the Registrar General and had no further duties after that date. His remuneration was a lump sum made up of a basic that date. His remuneration was a lump sum made up of a basic allowance, with additions for each enumerator employed, for each enumerator district, for each complete 100 persons in his census district, and for shop forms; his total fee was rather more than

enumerator district, for each complete 100 persons in his census district, and for shop forms; his total fee was rather more than £158 15s. 0d.

"If the claimant's employment as Census Officer is regarded as lasting from 24th November 1960 to 5th June 1961 and if his remuneration is spread over that period, it works out roughly at about £6 a week and much exceeds 6s. 8d. a day or £2 a week.

"Regulation 6(1)(h) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] is a much amended regulation and in the form applicable to this case it is set out in the Schedule to the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1960 [S.I. 1960 No. 781]. So far as now material, that regulation provides, 'For the purposes of unemployment . . . benefit . . . a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day an insured person is following any occupation . . . unless the earnings derived from that occupation, in respect of that day, do not exceed 6s. 8d., or where the earnings are earned in respect of a longer period than a day, the earnings do not on the daily average exceed that amount "It is indisputable that the claimant's earnings were earned in respect of a longer period than a day and that they exceeded on an average 6s. 8d. a day. During the period therefore to which those earnings are attributable there were for him no days of unemployment and therefore no days for which unemployment benefit would

be payable. The question remains however whether the earnings are attributable to the whole period of his appointment or only to some part of that period during which he was actually engaged in

"He pointed out to the local tribunal that though he was appointed on 24th November 1960 he did not receive detailed instructions until 9th January 1961 and was to begin recruiting enumerators from that date; he submitted that he did nothing till 10th January 1961. He has also stated that no real work was necessary until 1st March 1961 and then for some weeks it was only part-time work in the evenings. The local tribunal decided however that his employment began on the day of appointment, 24th

November 1960.

"As regards termination of the employment, the despatch of schedules to the Registrar General was phased over a period of 3 months from Census day (24th April 1961) and the insurance officer decided that the claimant's employment lasted until 24th July 1961. The claimant however told the local tribunal that at his cours request he was allowed to dispatch all his papers on 5th Iventical tribunal that a paper on 5th Iventical tribunal that a paper of 5th Iventical tribunal n request he was allowed to dispatch all his papers on 5th June 1961 and that he had no further duties after that date. The tribunal accordingly decided that his employment ended on 5th June 1961.
The insurance officer now concerned does not challenge the decision

"In my judgment the decision of the local tribunal is sound on all points and I agree with it. The claimant's remuneration was a lump sum, calculated in accordance with the amount of work entailed and paid to the claimant in respect of his whole duty as Census Officer, from the date of his appointment until his duties were finally discharged. No doubt in the early stages those duties were extremely light, consisting in no more than reading the Census Order and Regulations and laying plans in his mind, but it is quite clear, I think, that he was following the occupation of Census Officer from the date on which he was appointed. I therefore hold that unemployment benefit was not payable to the claimant from 24th November 1960 to 5th June 1961.

"The claimant has been paid unemployment benefit in fact from 24th November 1960 to 1st March 1961, amounting to £56, but his good faith in obtaining and receiving that sum is beyond any question (he has throughout acted under the guidance of the local employment exchange) and he is not required to repay that sum or

any part of it.

"The claimant's appeal from the decision of the local tribunal must be dismissed."

Decision No. R(U) 1/62 (7th November 1961)

The claimant entered the employment of a County Education Committee on 5th December 1960 as a member of the temporary teaching staff of a school. He was to render temporary relief duty on a day-to-day basis. His appointment was not for a defined period, and no express provision was made for its termination by notice. He taught until the end of the term. Nothing was then expressly arranged about his returning to the school during the following term but in fact he did so. Held by a Tribunal of Commissioners that the claimant was on holiday and not entitled to unemployment benefit throughout the school Christmas holidays. A person is on holiday during any day of recognised or customary holiday in his employment and applying to him, unless his employment has been "terminated" in the sense that both (a) the legal obligations of the contract of service have been terminated; and (b) there is no intention that the employment shall be resumed on the next available opportunity. In this case the claim failed on both grounds.

Decision of the Tribunal of Commissioners

"Our decision is that none of the days from 22nd December 1960 to 9th January 1961 (both days included) can be treated as a day of

unemployment in the case of the claimant.

"The claimant found it impossible to attend the hearings of his appeals by the local tribunal or ourselves but on the evidence before us we find the facts to have been as follows. Towards the end of the Autumn term 1960 it was arranged between a County Education Committee and the claimant that the latter should enter the Committee's employment as from 5th Described 1960. Education Committee and the claimant that the latter should enter the Committee's employment as from 5th December 1960 as a member of the temporary teaching staff of a certain secondary school. He was to render temporary relief duty, on a day-to-day basis, and he was to be paid £1 19s. 0d. for each day worked, which represented one 200th part of the annual salary of a comparable established teacher. The appointment was for an indefinite period, nothing being said of any terminal date and no provision being made for termination by notice, except in so far as this is to be implied from 'a day-to-day basis'. The terms of appointment were confirmed by a letter to the claimant dated 9th December 1960 from the acting divisional education officer. The claimant taught regularly at the school from 5th December to the end of the term. During the school holidays from 22nd December 1960 to 9th January 1961 there was no work for the claimant to do at the school. Nothing was expressly arranged about his returning to teach at the school during the following term, but we are satisfied that it was the intention on both sides that he school regularly except for holidays down to about September 1961 when he entered a training college. The period from 22nd December 1960 to 9th January 1961 was a recognised and customary holiday not only for the permanent teaching staff at the school but in our judgment for the claimant also.

"Section 11(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, provides, subject to certain conditions for title to unemployment be section."

judgment for the claimant also.

"Section 11(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, provides, subject to certain conditions, for title to unemployment benefit in respect of any day of unemployment forming part of a period of interruption of employment. Section 11(3) enables regulations to make provision as to days which are or are not to be treated for the purposes of unemployment benefit as days of unemployment. These provisions clearly enable regulations to produce the result that, although a person was on the relevant day in fact unemployed in the sense that he did no work and there was no work for him to do, nevertheless as the result of regulations the day in question cannot be treated as a day of unemployment, and accordingly he is not entitled to benefit in respect of it. not entitled to benefit in respect of it.

"Regulation 6(1)(e)(i) of the National Insurance (Unemployme and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] provides that for the purposes of unemployment benefit a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day a person does no work and is on holiday.

Ministry of Labour Gazette August 1962

In the course of his interesting argument before us at the oral hearing, the insurance officer's representative referred to a number of decisions given by the Umpire under the legislation in force before regulation 6(1)(e)(i) took effect. As he rightly pointed out however, none of the previous legislation in force contained a however, none of the previous legislation in force contained a provision similar to the one now in regulation 6(1)(e)(i). The question, in terms of the relevant Acts, was whether the claimant was 'continuously unemployed' (see the National Insurance Act, 1911, section 86(2), the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, section 7(1), and the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, section 23). Section 1(1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1939, would have made express provision for the case of a person on holiday, but this subsection was not to come into force until a date in 1940 (section 1(7)). Owing to the outbreak of war it was postponed by regulation and in fact never did come into force. Accordingly none of the decisions before the 1946 Act, which were not entirely consistent, were given on the same words but on an interpretation of the words 'continuously unemployed' given by the Umpire. We therefore agree with the insurance officer that it does not necessarily follow that those decisions would be applicable

the Umpire. We therefore agree with the insurance officer that it does not necessarily follow that those decisions would be applicable to a case arising under regulation 6(1)(e)(i).

"Regulation 6(1)(e)(i) is in terms completely unqualified. There is no provision in the regulations limiting the meaning to be given to the words 'on holiday'. (There are no grounds for thinking that the claimant could derive any benefit from regulation 6(2) or 6(3), and it has not been suggested that he could.) When a school teacher is employed by the year or for an indefinite future period, subject to termination by reasonable notice, no difficulty generally arises in deciding whether the teacher is on holiday. When however a teacher is employed by the day, or by the week, or by the term, two differing views have been taken as to whether, after the term ends, the teacher is 'on holiday' during the school holiday (and

two differing views have been taken as to whether, after the term ends, the teacher is 'on holiday' during the school holiday (and therefore not entitled to unemployment benefit) or not.

"The first view is that an employee will be held to be on holiday during any day of recognised or customary holiday in his employment and applying to him unless his employment has been 'terminated' in the sense that both (a) the legal obligations of the contract of service have been terminated and (b) there is no intention that the employment shall be recognised on the next available. that the employment shall be resumed on the next available

"The second view is that in such a case a person will not be held to be on holiday if the employment has been terminated, in the sense that the legal obligations of the contract of service have the sense that the legal obligations of the contract of service have been terminated; and it is irrelevant whether there is any intention of resuming the employment in the future.

"The first of these two views has been accepted in numerous cases of claimants whose employment was casual or subject to

interruption or suspension; see for example Decisions C.W.U.7/48 (reported), R(U)7/54 (the unsuccessful claim of a temporary school teacher for the Christmas holidays), R(U)12/54, R(U)18/54, R(U)31/56 and very recently the decision on Commissioner's file C.S.U.3/61. Moreover in Decision R(U)16/59 a tribunal of Commissioners when considering the meaning of the words 'employment which has not been terminated' in section 4(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1957, expressly adopted the test stated by the Umpire in Umpire's Decision 16930/31 in relation to holidays, which was to the same effect as those stated two paragraphs earlier.

"The second view has been accented in certain unreported

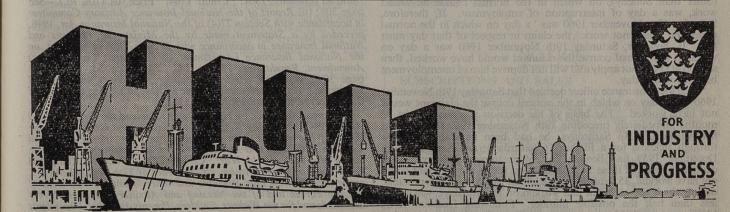
"The second view has been accepted in certain unreported Commissioner's decisions; see Decisions C.U.347/49, C.U.279/50 and C.U.24/60 (all unreported).

"In our judgment it is not possible to reconcile these two views, and it is necessary for us to decide which of them should in future be accepted as correct. Having fully considered the matter we are satisfied that the former of the two views is correct, and that the three decisions referred to in the previous paragraph should be treated as being incorrect and should not be followed in future.

"The insurance officer now concerned with the case contended that the present claim must fail on two grounds: firstly that such that the present claim must fail on two grounds; firstly that such steps as were necessary (whatever they were) had not been taken to terminate the legal obligations under the contract of employment, since it is not suggested that any steps had been taken by anybody to put an end to it; and secondly that in any event the employment had not been 'terminated', in the sense in which that word is to be understood in the context, since there was a clear intention that the employment should be resumed at the first available opportunity. In our judgment this contention is correct on both grounds

"The claimant's original reason for appealing was that he said that he had learned that one of his colleagues, whose case was indistinguishable from his own, had been paid unemployment benefit during the holidays and even during a half-term holiday. He asked, not unreasonably, what was the explanation of this. Such considerations cannot affect the result of this appeal, which must depend on the application of the relevant sections of the Act and regulations to the facts of the claimant's case. The answer to and regulations to the facts of the claimant's case. The answer to the claimant's question is that, if the facts of his colleague's case were indistinguishable, that colleague has been lucky enough to receive benefit to which he was not entitled, perhaps owing to the fact that there were conflicting decisions on the point.

More recently the claimant has compared his position to that of a casual labourer. Here however he is under a misapprehension. As a number of the cases already referred above show, although a casual labourer may be entitled to benefit during days when he is stood off, he is not entitled to it during days when he is stood off, if they are days of recognised and customary holiday at the place where he works. In effect therefore the claimant is asking not that he should be treated as a casual labourer but that a different rule should be applied in his case from that which is normally applied. "The claimant's appeal must be dismissed".



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^{*}Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 341.

Decision No. R(U) 6/62 (15th September 1961)

Normal course of working

In the year preceding a Saturday for which he claimed benefit the claimant had worked on fewer than half of the Saturdays on which work was possible. During that year he usually worked on the day shift but he worked on the night shift in three widely separated weeks. In a full week of night shift work began on Monday evening and ended on Saturday morning, Saturday thus being a day of employment by the operation of the Night Workers regulation. The claimant was employed on the night shift in the week of claim, but short-time working started in the factory on the Friday, so that in that week he did no work after the Friday morning. Held that benefit was payable. It was only the introduction of short-time working which took away the claimant's employment on the Saturday in question. That day, therefore, was not a day on which in the normal course the claimant would not have worked. In determining whether any particular day is a day on which in the normal course a claimant would, or would not, work, the best available evidence relating to his normal prospects of work on that day has to be scrutinised.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that unemployment benefit is payable to the

claimant for Saturday 19th November 1960.

"The claimant has been employed for 11 years as a maintenance fitter and turner in a gear-making factory. The factory normally works a 5-day week, Monday to Friday, in the shifts, a day shift, an afternoon shift and a night shift from 9.45 p.m. to 7 a.m. In an afternoon shift and a hight shift from 9.43 p.m. to 7 a.m. In a full week of night shifts, work for the night shift would begin on Monday evening and end on Saturday morning. By reason of the Night Workers regulation—regulation 5 of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 as amended [S.I. 1948 No. 1277 as amended by S.I. 1957 No. 1319] since the portion of the shift after midnight was longer than the portion before midnight, Saturday would be treated as a day of employment for night shift workers when they worked a full week. The claimant sometimes worked on Saturday, when he was not on the night shift, and when he did so his Saturday work was treated

as overtime.

"In the week ended Saturday 19th November 1960 the claimant was employed on the night shift. Short-time working started in the factory on 18th November 1960. In that week therefore the claimant's employment ended on Friday morning. He claimed unemployment benefit for Saturday 19th November 1960.

"The claim falls to be considered under section 4(1) of the

"The claim falls to be considered under section 4(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1957, which provides:

... where a person is employed in any employed contributor's employment which has not been terminated, then in any week, a

employment which has not been terminated, then in any week, a day on which in the normal course that person would not work in that or any other employed contributor's employment shall not be treated as a day of unemployment unless each other day in that week (other than Sunday) on which in the normal course he would so work is a day of interruption of employment'.

"The claimant's employment had not been terminated on Saturday 19th November 1960. Applying the Night Workers regulation, he had been employed on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Clearly he cannot show that each day in that week (other than Sunday), on which in the normal course he would work, was a day of interruption of employment. If, therefore, Saturday 19th November 1960 was 'a day on which in the normal course he would not work', the claim in respect of that day must fail. If, however, Saturday 19th November 1960 was a day on which in the normal course the claimant would have worked, then which in the normal course the claimant would have worked, then section 4(1) will not apply and will not deprive him of unemployment

benefit for that day.
"The local insurance officer decided that Saturday 19th November "The local insurance officer decided that Saturday 19th November 1960 was a day on which in the normal course the claimant would not have worked. The basis of his decision was that in the 12 months immediately preceding 19th November 1960 the claimant had worked on 16 Saturdays; he had been incapable of work through sickness for a further 16 Saturdays; and Saturday 26th December 1959 had been a day of customary holiday. After deducting from 52 these 17 Saturdays on which the claimant could not have worked, 35 Saturdays were left on which work was possible, out of which the claimant had worked on 16 Saturdays, which was less than half the possible number. Following Decision R(II) less than half the possible number. Following Decision R(U) 14/59, paragraph 16, the insurance officer therefore decided that Saturday 19th November 1960 was a day on which in the normal course the claimant would not have worked. The local tribunal upheld that decision.

"The claimant appeals to the Commissioner. The insurance officer now concerned supports the claimant's appeal and submits an entirely different approach to the problem. In the year preceding 19th November 1960 the claimant had been employed on the afternoon shift in one week, on the night shift in three weeks, and on the day shift for the rest except when sick. The insurance officer submits that, when the claimant was employed on the night shift, Saturday was for him normally a day of employment, by reason of the Night Workers regulation. In the week ended Saturday 19th November 1960 the claimant was employed on the night shift. But for the introduction of short time working on Friday 18th November 1960 he would, in the normal course, have been employed on Saturday 19th November 1960. Therefore, it is submitted, Saturday 19th November 1960 is a day on which in the normal course the claimant would have worked and section 4(1) does not operate to deprive him of unemployment benefit. The claimant appeals to the Commissioner. The insurance

operate to deprive him of unemployment benefit.

"I agree with the submission of the insurance officer now concerned. Since the claimant was employed on the night shift in the week ended 19th November 1960 there can be no doubt that, if things had gone according to the normal course, he would have been employed on Saturday 19th November, and it was only the introduction of short time working on 18th November which took away his employment on the Saturday.

"As I see it, in determining whether any particular day is a day on which in the normal course a claimant would, or would not, work, the best available evidence relating to his normal prospects of work on that day has to be scrutinised. If his days of work

are governed by a rota, then the rota must be consulted (Decision R(U) 15/60). If his days of work vary according to the season of the year, then the matter must be judged according to the season in which the day in question falls (cf. the unreported decision referred to in paragraph 10 of Decision R(U) 14/60). If he works sometimes on day shifts and sometimes on night shifts, then the matter must be judged according to his previous record in the kind of shift in which the day in question falls (Decision R(U) 1/61). If however his work does not accord with any regular pattern, then the only method of deciding whether in the normal course he would work method of deciding whether in the normal course he would work on a particular day of the week is by scrutinising his record of work on that day of the week over a past period and seeing whether he has worked on the majority of those days, after excluding days when he could not have worked because of sickness, holiday or termination of his employment (Decisions R(U) 14/59 and

Applying those considerations to the present case, I think it is "Applying those considerations to the present case, I think it is quite clear that whenever the claimant was employed on the night shift he would work, in the normal course of events, on Saturday. It is true that in the year preceding 19th November 1960 he was employed on the night shift in only three widely separated weeks, but nevertheless if things had followed the normal course he would have worked on Saturday 19th November 1960. Section 4(1) of the 1957, National Insurance Act, therefore does not deprive him of usemployment benefit of unemployment benefit.

"The claimant's appeal, which is supported by the insurance officer now concerned, is allowed."

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

(Note.—The prices shown are net; those in brackets include

Careers.—Choice of Careers. No. 104. Hairdressing and Beauty Culture. Price 2s. (2s. 4d.); No. 113. Glass Manufacture. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.); No. 48. Printing—The Graphic Reproduction Processes. 3rd edition. May 1962. Price 1s. 9d. (2s. 1d.). tion Processes. 3rd Ministry of Labour.

Colonies.—Colonial Office Quarterly Digest of Statistics. No. 54. July 1962. Price 7s. 6d. (8s.).

Education.—(i) Education in 1961. Report of the Ministry of Education for England and Wales. Cmnd. 1737. Price 8s. 6d. (9s. 1d.).—See page 304; (ii) Future Pattern of the Education and Training of Teachers. Eighth Report of the National Advisory Council on the Training and Supply of Teachers. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d.). Ministry of Education.

Industrial Directory.—Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc., 1960. Amendment No. 7. Obtainable only by Annual Subscription. (7s. 6d. including postage.).—See the issue of this GAZETTE for November 1960, page 424.

National Insurance.—(i) Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, 1961. Cmnd. 1764. Price 10s. (10s. 7d.).—See page 308; (ii) Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 77(4) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, in accordance with Section 77(4) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, preceded by a Statement made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in accordance with Section 77(5) of that Act, on the National Insurance (Assessment of Graduated Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1962. H.C. 261. Price 3d. (6d.).—See page 309; (iii) Law relating to Family Allowances and National Insurance. 12th supplement. Price 1s. (1s. 3d.).—See the issue of this GAZETTE for April 1961, page 157.

Pensions.—(i) Order by Her Majesty to amend the Order of 22nd Pensions.—(1) Order by Her Majesty to amend the Order of 22nd August 1949 concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other Grants for Officers, Nurses and Airmen disabled, and for the Widows and Children of Officers and Airmen deceased, in consequence of Service during the 1914 World War. Cmnd. 1774. Price 5d. (8d.); (ii) Order by Her Majesty to amend the Order of 27th September 1949, concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other Grants to Members of the Air Forces and of the Nursing and Auxiliary Services thereof Disabled; and for the Widows, Children, Parents and other Dependence of Service after 2nd the Air Forces and of the Nursing and Auxiliary Services thereof Disabled; and for the Widows, Children, Parents and other Dependants of such Members deceased, in consequence of Service after 2nd September 1939. Cmnd. 1775. Price 5d. (8d.); (iii) Royal Warrant to amend the Royal Warrant of 30th May 1949, concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other Grants for Officers, Nurses and Soldiers disabled, and for the Widows and Children of Officers and Soldiers deceased, in consequence of Service during the 1914 World War. Cmnd. 1776. Price 3d. (6d.); (iv) Royal Warrant to amend the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1949, concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other Grants for Members of the Military Forces and of the Nursing and Auxiliary Services thereof Disabled, and for the Widows, Children, Parents and other Dependants of such Members deceased, in consequence of Service after 2nd September 1939. Cmnd. 1777. Price 3d. (6d.); (v) Order in Council dated 27th June 1962 to amend the Order in Council of 29th September 1949, concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other Grants for Officers, Nurses and Ratings Disabled, and for the Widows and Children of Officers and Ratings Disabled, and for the Widows and Children of Officers and Ratings deceased, in consequence of Service during the 1914 World War. Price 3d. (6d.); (vi) Order in Council dated 27th June 1962 to amend the Order in Council of 29th September 1949, concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other Grants for Members of the Naval Forces and of the Nursing and Auxiliary Services thereof Disabled, and for the Widows, Children, Parents and other Dependants of such Members deceased, in consequence of Service after 2nd September 1939. Price 3d. (6d.). Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.

War Pensioners.—Report on War Pensions for the year 1961. H.C. 223. Price 6s. 6d. (6s. 11d.).—See page 308.

Youth Employment.—Work of the Youth Employment Service, 1959–1962. A Report by the National Youth Employment Council. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 9d. (2s.).—See page 305.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of Statutory Instruments. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage. Where no price is shown, the Instrument costs 3d. (6d. including postage).

no price is shown, the Instrument costs 3d. (6d. including postage). The Wages Regulation (Laundry) Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/1464; 8d. (11d.)), made on 12th July; The Wages Regulation (Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/1611; 4d. (7d.)), made on 26th July; The Wages Regulation (Hat, Cap and Millinery) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/1612; 4d. (7d.)), made on 26th July; The Wages Regulation (Made-up Textiles) Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/1613; 8d. (11d.)), made on 26th July; The Wages Regulation (Button Manufacturing) Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/1677; 8d. (11d.)), made on 31st July. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act, 1959.—See page 337.

The Non-ferrous Metals (Melting and Founding) Regulations 1962.

The Non-ferrous Metals (Melting and Founding) Regulations, 1962 (S.I. 1962/1667; 8d. (11d.)), made on 30th July by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Act, 1961. These Regulations make provision for the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in the melting and founding of non-ferrous metals. Some of the provisions of the Regulations will come into operation on 30th January 1963 and the remainder (including a provision for revoking the Regulations dated 20th June 1908 with respect to the casting of brass) on 30th July 1964.

The Coal and Other Mines (First Aid) Regulations, 1962 (S.I. 1962/1423; 8d. (11d.)), made on 4th July by the Minister of Power under the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954. These Regulations, which come into operation on 1st January 1963, replace with amendments, the Coal and Other Mines (First Aid) Regulations, 1956. 1956. They apply to mines of coal, stratified ironstone, shale and fireclay and prescribe first aid facilities and equipment to be provided at such mines

The Agriculture (Field Machinery) Regulations, 1962 (S.I. 1962/1472; 8d. (11d.)), made on 13th July by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the Secretary of State for Scotland, acting jointly, under the Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956. The Regulations, which apply to Great Britain, and come into operation on different dates as specified in Regulation 1, provide for the protection of workers employed in agriculture. provide for the protection of workers employed in agriculture against risks of bodily injury while working at field machines, i.e., broadly, all machines used in agriculture other than those designed or adapted for stationary use only.

The Family Allowances (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1962 (S.I. 1962/1428), made on 9th July by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the Family Allowances and National Insurance Acts, 1959 and 1961. These Regulations secure that a husband will not be liable to repay family allowances overpaid to his wife unless he has been notified of the overpayment and given and opportunity to appeal against the decirior payer. given an opportunity to appeal against the decision that it must

The National Insurance (Assessment of Graduated Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1962 (S.I. 1962/1565), made on 23rd July by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance Act, 1959.—See page 309.

The National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1962 (S.I. 1962/1617), made on 27th July by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Assistance Act, 1948.—See page 309.

The Personal Injuries (Civilians) (Amendment) Scheme, 1962 (S.I. 1962/1380), made on 2nd July by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1939. This Scheme amends the Personal Injuries (Civilians) Scheme, 1962, which provides for compensation to or in respect of civilians who were injured or killed in the 1020 1045. (Civilians) Scheme, 1962, which provides for compensation to or in respect of civilians who were injured or killed in the 1939–1945 War, by increasing the allowances payable to certain persons having regard to remunerative time lost as a result of receiving part-time treatment for their pensioned disablement. Similar amendments have been made to instruments which provide for compensation in respect of disablement or death due to service in the Armed Forces (see Official Publications Received).

The Laundry Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ine Laundry Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1962, (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1962/125); The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. 1962/126; 4d. (7d.)); The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. 1962/127; 4d. (7d.)) These Orders were made on 11th July by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945—See page 337 Ireland), 1945.—See page 337.

The Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. 1962/124; 1s. (1s. 3d.)), made on 5th July by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Factories Acts (Northern Ireland), 1938 to 1959. These Regulations are broadly similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issues of this GAZETTE for August and October 1961, pages 235 and 417). and October 1961, pages 335 and 417).

The Youth Employment Service (Youth Employment Committees) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. 1962/128; 4d. (7d.)), made on 10th July by the Ministry of Labour and National

Insurance under the Youth Employment Service Act (Northern Ireland), 1961. These Regulations provide for Youth Employment Committees to advise and assist the Northern Ireland Youth Employment Service Board in connection with the Youth Employment Service provided by it under the aforementioned Act.

The National Insurance (Guardian's Allowances) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. 1962/113; 4d. (7d.)), made on 26th June by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Family Allowances and National Insurance and Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), 1962. These Regulations, which came into operation on 3rd July, are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this Chargers, page 268). issue of this GAZETTE, page 268).

MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD **EXAMINATIONS**

EXAMINATIONS

The next examinations for First and Second Class Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines, Mechanical Engineers' and Electrical Engineers' Certificates and for Mechanics' Class I and Electricians' Class I Certificates, will be held on Thursday, November 22nd 1962 at Glasgow, Sunderland, Doncaster, Wigan, Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent. The examinations for the Manager's and Under-Manager's Certificate, as in the case of the examinations for the other Certificates, will be in the one subject of mining legislation. Candidates for the First Class Certificate must hold one of the mining degrees or other approved qualifications. For the Second Class Certificate, candidates must hold the Higher National Certificate in Mining or one of the approved qualifications. The next, and last, "old-style" (six subject) examinations for the Manager's and Under-Manager's Certificates will be in May 1963. The Oral and Practical examinations for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held on 6th, 7th and 8th of November (not in January as before). Applicants must hold the Higher National Certificate in Mining Surveying or have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

The next, and last, Mining Qualifications Board written examination for the Surveyor's Certificate will be in May 1963.

Intending candidates for the November avaminations about

Intending candidates for the November examinations should apply at once for the necessary forms, stating whether they have previously attended an examination for any of the above certificates. Prospective candidates are reminded that they may now come forward for examination up to nine months before completing the required period of practical experience. If they are successful at required period of practical experience. If they are successful at the examination, the statutory certificate will be withheld until the balance of the practical experience has been obtained. Completed applications, which should be addressed to the Secretary, Mining Qualifications Board, Ministry of Power, Thames House South, Millbank, London S.W.1., should be returned as soon as possible, and must in any event be received not later than 26th September 1962.

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